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Soviet Union

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REAGAN CONFIRMS PLANS TO CONTINUE ASAT RESEARCH

LD180552 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 18 TASS -- The United States will continue its research and development efforts under the "star wars" program, according to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Speaking at a press conference in the White House, he made it clear that neither at Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms nor at the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting the United States was going to discuss the issue of the non-militarization of outer space in earnest. Reagan made a point of stressing that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative was not "a bargaining chip". The U.S. President declared that research and development into creating a large-scale ABM defense with space-based elements and anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons would go on. He had to admit that the U.S. delegation had not brought any new proposals to Geneva.

Seeking to justify his unconstructive position, the U.S. President once again made slanderous attacks on the policy of the Soviet Union, reiterated inventions about a U.S. "lag" behind the USSR in the military field and, without adducing any proof, accused the Soviet Union of being reluctant to negotiate. The preposterous nature of such charges, however, is obvious in the light of commonly known facts, most notably the latest Soviet peace initiatives which have won worldwide approval and which open broad possibilities for far-reaching measures to limit and reduce nuclear arms.

GORBACHEV DECLARES ASAT FREEZE 'NULL, VOID'

OW171155 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] According to NHK Correspondent Yamada in Moscow, Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev, at a meeting with JSP Chairman Ishibashi yesterday, reportedly said that the freeze on ASAT, satellite attack weapons, declared by the Soviet Union 2 years ago, had became null and void [nakimononi natta]. This was revealed today by a person accompanying Chairman Ishibashi.

According to the person, at the meeting General Secretary Gorbachev, after bitterly critizing the ASAT test carried out by the United States on 14 September, reportedly said: In the interest of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union declared a freeze on the deployment of satellite attack weapons 2 years ago. However, because of the latest action by the United States, this has become null and void.

Regarding the U.S. ASAT test, the Soviet Union had warned -- in the form of a statement issued by the state-run TASS news agency -- that, if the test should be carried out, the Soviet Union would be free to lift the freeze on deployment. However, this is the first time that General Secretary Gorbachev had explicitly stated himself that the freeze declaration had become null and void.

It is not clear if this statement means that the Soviet Union will immediately resume deployment or not. However, the aforementioned person regards it as a bargaining tactic for the Geneva U.S.-Soviet arms reduction negotiations, scheduled to resume on 19 September, and/or the U.S.-Soviet summit talks slated for November.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON SDI, MORATORIUM ISSUES

SDI Aims Criticized

AU161433 Sofia ZEMEDELSCO ZNAME in Bulgarian 13 Sep 85 p 1, 6

["Specially arranged" "APN" interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of the Operations Main Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff: "Washington's 'Star Wars" Program -- An Attack on Mankind's Future"]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] A lot has recently been written in the United States and elsewhere about "star wars". For many ordinary people the question naturally arises: Why is the Pentagon striving to move into space?

[Chervov] First of all, we should note that within the United States itself there exists a large camp of critics and opponents of the "star wars" program. They all come to the identical conclusion that the new cateogry of strike weapons, which have acquired the name of space weapons, are a fearful threat hanging over mankind, an attack on its future.

The question is indeed fully justified: Why are the Washington stretegists striving to move into space? Why is the American program for the militarization of space camouflaged under the untrue title of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI)?

The answer is obvious: Washington does not like the historically established military-strategic parity which is now in existence between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO or, according to the accepted expression, between East and West. It is difficult for Washington to acknowledge it has to negotiate on an equal footing with a state like the socialist Soviet Union. The United States has attempted many times, and is attempting now, to restore its past military supremacy over the USSR.

With this aim, the United States is creating a potential for a first "disarming" nuclear strike and is increasing its conventional armaments, which in their destructive power approach that of nuclear weapons. The American "star wars" plans, that is, the creation [suzdavane] of large-scale systems for antimissile defense and space strike weapons, serve the purposes of blackmail.

It is precisely through space that Washington now proposes to achieve its unrealizable mindset of obtaining miliary supremacy over the Soviet Union. But, it is generally known the nuclear (and primarily strategic) arms race that has been instigated by the United States in recent years has not given them superiority.

The facts show that in the United States one strategic weapon system has succeeded another (heavy bombers, missile-carrying submarines, independently targeted multiple nuclear warheads, cruise missiles, etc.), but none of these has consolidated, nor will consolidate, their own security. Rather the reverse. Due to the lack of far-sightedness on the part of Pentagon strategists, their country's security is suffering serious damage because, in response to every provocation and every action to improve or create [suzdavane] new forms of weapons, the Soviet Union makes the appropr-ate reply in the shortest possible time. Everyone must realize that Washington's calculations for victory in the nuclear war lose their meaning, dur to the inevitability of nuclear retribution.

In these conditions, space has been chosen as a new erea in which the United States plans to achieve superiority over the socialist countries. In Washington they are plotting to create an "antimissile" shield over the United States, that is, to screen the territory of America with a multistage antimissile defense and thus deprive the USSR of the opportunity to make a return strike.

At the same time, the United States is also planning to possess an "irresistible" sword -- that is, to increase its nuclear first-strike potential -- and to develop new strategic forces based in space, designed to attack earth, sea, air, and space targets. In the final analysis, the task has been set of acquiring the opportunity through space of making a first strike with impunity and thus achieve a decisive military superiority. This is the essence of the American "star wars" plans.

The USSR vigorously objects to the risky "star wars" concept, because it is aimed at upsetting the strategic balance, undermines the agreements in the field of nuclear weapons, and destabilizes the international situation. Therefore, the Soviet Union has been insistently proposing that space should not be made a new source of military threat and that space strike weapons should not be developed [suzdavat].

The Soviet Union, as we have declared on many occasions at the highest level, does not strive for military supremacy either on earth or in space. It is doing everything possible to halt the arms race. However, if the "star wars" preparations continue, then, as M.S. Gorbachev has noted, we will have no choice but to take retaliatory measures, including, of course, the reinforcement and improvement of offensive nuclear weapons. Therefore, the question of whether the Soviet Union will succeed in not permitting the deployment [razgrushtane] of space strike weapons and averting the arms race acquires paramount importance at the present time.

The future development of the world military-political situation hangs on the solution of this question:

[Interviewer] Through the "star wars" program, the Pentagon strategists are planting a mine underneath the Soviet-American Salt II treaty. In order to justify its actions, the United States is trying to present this as a "response" to certain "breaches" on the part of the USSR. What is the matter at issue? How will American actions of this kind, which undermine the SALT II treaty, affect the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons?

[Chervov] All insinuations about certain "breaches" by the Soviet Union of its obligations under the SALT II treaty are completely without foundation. The USSR approaches its accepted obligations with the greatest responsibility and fulfills them precisely.

The United States has no facts concerning the Soviet Union's breach of its obligations. America has more than once gone to absurd lengths in an attempt to accuse us. For example, it claims that the USSR has encoded certain telemetry data in missile tests, which is allegedly essential for monitoring the execution of the SALT II treaty. But, this is not true. The USSR has not encoded data needed for monitoring the SALT II treaty. Showing our good will and in order to resolve the problem, we invited the United States to give details of the parameters which in their view should not be encoded. The American side declined to do so. This indicates the groundlessness of their claims.

The U.S. Administration claims that a second new type of IBM has appeared in the Soviet Union, the SS-25. But the White House is well aware of the fact that no second new type of Soviet strategic missile exists in reality. The United States considers the new missile to be the old SS-13 missile, which has been updated in strict accordance with the SALT II treaty. Washington's reference to this missile was made to provide them with a pretext to claim the "right" to develop [suzdade] a further type of strategic missile, the Midgetman, as well as the MX. Washington resorts to falsifications and fabricated charges in order to justify its militaristic policy in the eyes of the public and make the Soviet Union take the blame for U.S. actions which are causing the breakdown of the system of treaties. In other words, the old, well-tried method of transferring the blame is being applied.

As far back as 1981, the present U.S. Administration described the SALT II treaty as "fatally flawed". The treaty was a constant source of irritation to the White House, because it establishes strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. If it recognizes the necessity of observing the treaty, the White House is deprived of the opportunity of talking about Soviet military superiority, which in fact has not and does not exist.

However, the United States cannot renounce the treaty. If it does so, it will be unmasked before the whole world. Therefore, the White House has chosen the path of rejecting the articles which hinder the fulfillment of military programs. In its fulfillment of the SALT II treaty, the United States has left a long trail of most flagrant contraventions. In the beginning, they vetoed its ratification. Later, they refused to leave the protocol to the treaty in force, as a result of which a new class of strategic weapon made its appearance, the thousands of cruise missiles, and a serious blow was struck to the whole SALT process. Later, they proceeded to directly evade Articles 12 and 13 of the treaty when they deployed medium-range missiles in Europe and attempted to disrupt the strategic balance which the countries agreed to maintain. The United States rejected the principle of equality and identical security which is embodied in SALT II and other Soviet-American documents (for example, they camouflaged their ICBM launch installations, thus hindering their monitoring).

We cannot omit mentioning that at the same time the White House is also pursuing a line of undermining the Antimissile Defense Treaty (ADT). "Star wars" and the ADT are not compatible; they are mutually opposed, either - or. Here, there is no alternative. SDI is a mine under the ADT. If the United States destroys this treaty, the negotiations will lose all sense and the SALT process will be disrupted. The situation will become acutely critical. This should not be forgotten by the authors of "star wars" and their accomplices in this provocation.

U.S. Moratorium Stance Viewed

AU161425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 85 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of the Operations Main Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, to V. Morozov, APN military commentator: "Moratorium -- A Realistic Step Toward Disarmament; Colonel General N. Chervov on Problems of USSR-U.S. Relations"; date and place of interview not given; first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO's introduction]

[Text] The world public is calling the Soviet Union's decision on the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as of 6 August 1985 an example of a truly peace-loving attitude and a serious and timely step toward halting the deadly feverish armament. In a talk with V. Morozov, APN military commentator, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a General Staff administration of the USSR Armed Forces, comments on the military aspects of the new Soviet peace initiative.

[Morozov] In his interview for the American TIME magazine, Mikhail Gorbachev stated: "A total halt of nuclear tests would halt feverish nuclear armament in the qualitatively most dangerous direction." Where would this be specifically manifested?

[Chervov] In a way, the nuclear arms tests accelerate feverish nuclear armament. Without them, in fact, both the development [vyvoj] of new types and kinds of nuclear arms and the perfection of the types and kinds already in existence are impossible. Thus, a renunciation of tests would represent an effective measure which would first radically slow down and then, totally halt the entire development process.

Above all, the technology of producing nuclear charges and thus, the development of new types of charges would be halted; the new development trends in nuclear ammunition would be excluded. In order to get a better idea of this, let us mention an example. Had the United States agreed to our proposals on the general and total ban on nuclear tests at the beginning of the sixties, when the treaty banning nuclear tests in the air, outer space, and underwater was being prepared, then today's nuclear arsenals would not contain many particularly dangerous types of armament; such as ballistic missiles with multiple maneuvering of launching pads and American neutron weapons and other kinds of armament would not be stocked.

Understandably, this would have also been reflected in other areas. In fact, if it were impossible to test the already existing nuclear ammunition, it would soon become obsolete and gradually lose its combat capability because it is exactly for the purpose of maintaining combat capability that periodic checkup tests are necessary. This would provide an impulse for gradually reducing the accumulated arsenals and for concluding a treaty on the total and general halt of nuclear arms tests.

This makes it obvious that the halting of nuclear explosions represents the realitistic possibility of preventing a further augmentation of nuclear arsenals, resolving the issues of their reduction and, finally, their total liquidation. If the American ruling figures really want to "let nuclear arms become obsolete" [zestarnout], as they themselves say, then the USSR's proposal on mutually halting nuclear tests opens a direct path toward this, a path based on the equal security of both countries. Thus, whether the year 1986 will become the year in which at least two world nuclear powers will not carry out nuclear explosions depends solely on the U.S. Government.

[Morozov] The representatives of the U.S. Administration declare the Soviet Union is submitting proposals of moratoriums, and thus, the proposal on a moratorium on nuclear explosions, only on those occasions when this will give it a unilateral military advantage. What can you say about this?

[Chervov] Nothing is further from the truth than such statements. The Soviet Union -- and the top authorities in our country nave pointed this out time and again -- is not striving to achieve supremacy over the United States and the NATO countries; it is not striving to achieve military supremacy over these states. Under the conditions of the existing military-strategic equilibrium, a mutual suspension [pozastaveni] of efforts in the military sphere by both sides cannot yield unilateral disadvantages either for the USSR or for the United States. On the contrary, this effort establishes favorable conditions for a subsequent solution of the issues of disarmament and of consolidating security on equal foundations.

You should notice that, in resolving many complicated issues connected with moderating feverish armament, the Soviet Union submitted the proposal on a biltaral (USSR, United States) moratorium or else on a unilateral moratorium, in the hope of a positive response on the part of the United States. But, of course, the United States is reacting negatively to any Soviet proposal. It is doing this not because it lags behind the Soviet Union in the military sense, as Washington claims. No, the United States is not acceding to a moratorium particularly because it does not want to halt feverish armament even for a single day. At the same time, it is getting into absurd situations in presenting even the USSR's unilateral moratorium as the Soviet Union's attempt to achieve military supremacy over the United States.

[Morozov] And what is the reality?

[Chervov] I can demonstrate it with several examples:

During the Soviet-American Geneva talks, the USSR submitted a number of specific constructive proposals, among them the proposal on a mutual moratorium on nuclear and space arms. Why did it do this? Because the Soviet Union is endeavoring to achieve positive results in the solution of the entire complex of issues. At the same time, the Soviet Union regards the adoption of the moratorium on nuclear and space arms merely as the first step toward reducing the arsenals of nuclear weapons. This is also affirmed by another of our proposals: that in case of the adoption of the moratorium, the two sides submit, let us say within 1-2 months, specific proposals on the levels to which they would be willing to reduce strategic weapons.

[Morozov] Here a question arises: Who wins in such a case, and who loses?

[Chervov] The answer is quite unambiguous: It is bilaterally advantageous, provided both sides are striving to conclude an agreement.

Let us take another example. We have submitted a moratorium on the deployment [rozmistovani] of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and we have unilaterally suspended [pozastavili] their deployment in Europe. Our commitment is also valid at present. However, the world public is expecting an answer from the United States. But, the United States continues increasing the number of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, which are targeted at the Soviet Union. By doing this, Washington wants to acquire unilateral military advantages at the cost of the Soviet Union's security and, let us say, frankly, at the cost of the security of Western Europe.

Let us regard, for instance, the USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Here, too, the United States is obdurate, in the obvious endeavor to appropriate the right to unleash a nuclear war.

A similar obstinacy is also manifested now. By rejecting the halting of nuclear explosions, the United States actually wants to preserve for itself the opportunity to perfect nuclear armament and to further escalate feverish armament. This is also testified to by the demonstrative nuclear explosion of 17 August in Nevada, including the ploy of inviting observers to American nuclear tests. In this way, the United States is striving to achieve a confirmation of the justification of its line, oriented toward the imperative continuation of nuclear explosions and thus, the development of new and newer kinds of nuclear weapons. In the endeavor to camouflage their negative attitude toward the Soviet moratorium, the American representatives declare that the USSR is submitting the implementation of the moratorium only so that the United States not be able to catch up with it. But, of course, the facts say something different.

[Morozov] In 1985, prior to the declaration of the moratorium, the USSR carried out practically the same number of nuclear explosions as the United States. But, if we speak of all nuclear tests, then the Soviet Union carried out almost one-third fewer tests than the United States.

[Chervov] In that case, with whom does the United States want to "catch up"? With whom does it want to "catch up," this country which owns approximately two-thirds of the total arsenal of nuclear ammunition, which even today has about 30 types of nuclear ammunition in its arsenal?

This makes it obvious that all the clamor about "lagging" is merely an empty excuse. In reality, the moratorium hampers the Pentagon which is carrying out more than 20 programs for developing new types of nuclear arms. It is testing nuclear warheads for new means of conducting a nuclear war, for the MX, the Trident II and the Minuteman first-strike missiles and also for cruise missiles deployed on various kinds of launching pads. It is testing new nuclear air force bombs, neutron weapons, and also laser ammunition for the "star wars" program.

The Pentagon obviously does not want all these programs to be halted and that is why the political leadership is coming out with newer and newer fabrication about the USSR's "supremacy," this time in the field of nuclear tests.

However, the Soviet Union is resolutely striving to achieve a normalization of Soviet-American relations. We are taking specific practical steps toward this; among them, a top priority is the effort to halt all nuclear explosions. We believe that Washington's negative reaction to the Soviet moratorium is not the last word said by the U.S. Administration. In this context, replying to the questions of a TASS correspondent, Mikhail Gorbachev stated: "We wish the American leadership to reply positively to our declaration. However, the public pronouncements of Washington's official representatives on the moratorium issue create the impression that, deplorably, Washington is busily looking for ways to evade such a reply as cleverly as possible. I will not err in saying that the world expects a different apprach."

KARPOV STRESSES NEED FOR COOPERATION IN GENEVA

LD171234 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 17 TASS -- The Soviet delegation arrived here today to conduct the third round of talks with the United States delegation on nuclear and space arms.

In a statement made at the airport on arrival, the head of the delegation Viktor Karpov stressed that the new round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms will take place on the eve of the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan. This imparts a particularly responsible nature to the forthcoming round of talks considering the substance of the questions under discussion, their importance for curbing the arms race, strengthening stability and also improving Soviet-American relations. The conference conducted by Mikhail Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee on September 16 in connection with the forthcoming round of talks is an indication of the big attention given in the Soviet Union to the solution of these problems.

The USSR delegation has been instructed to press for substantive mutually acceptable solutions that would accord with the task of preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth. It is prepared for constructive, businesslike talks on all the three directions of the negotiations -- space, strategic arms and medium-range systems, which, as it was agreed, should be studied and solved in complex.

It is clear, however, that progress at the talks can be ensured only by the efforts of both sides. So far, unfortunately, the position of the United States, first of all on the key question of the non-militarization of outer space, has not made it possible to achieve the tasks set to the talks. But if our partners in the talks display readiness to search for mutually acceptable solutions, we, too, will exert all our efforts to this end. This was clearly stated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his conversation with representatives of the American TIME magazine.

In conclusion the head of the Soviet delegation expressed gratitude for hospitality to the residents and authorities of the canton and city of Geneva.

KORNILOV EXAMINES MCFARLANE SPEECH, GENEVA TALKS

LD171626 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

Robert McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security affairs, speaking in Washington, has declared that the United States is looking forward to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting and that the U.S. "President has committed himself to meet the Soviet Union halfway in developing possible solutions to outstanding problems."

So, one might expect, a serious, fruitful dialogue will take place in Geneva. But that is not so: The President's adviser is overwhelmed with doubts and suspicions about "the Soviet side of the ledger." Will Moscow advance new ideas, concrete proposals, will it display genuine interest in resolving the outstanding problems? McFarlane asks. The United States hopes to hear concrete Soviet proposals at Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm, he adds.

What a strange assertion. It is well known that at the Geneva talks, to be resumed on September 19, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently presses for banning strike space weapons and radically cutting nuclear arsenals, including medium-range weapons.

The principled constructive and concrete Soviet proposals to this effect are being commented worldwide -- doesn't Mr McFarlane know about them?

Just as well known are the Soviet initiatives directed at reducing the numerical strength of troops and armaments in central Europe. The essence of these initiatives, aimed at breaking the deadlock at the Vienna talks, dragging on through the West's fault, is to reduce the strength of the land forces of the USSR and the United States and work out detailed verification measures. What are then the "concrete proposals" that Mr McFarlane expects?

Now about Stockholm. The Soviet Union's stance is no secret. The Soviet Union, other socialist countries favour radical measures for building confidence, reaching an agreement on non-first use of nuclear weapons, on non-use of force in relations between states.

Does it not show the USSR's genuine, rather than ostentatious, interest in resolving acute international problems? Can one believe that Mr McFarlane knows nothing about these Soviet initiatives either?

Displaying the striking "lack of information" on the USSR's stand on major problems, discussed at international problems [as received], the presidential adviser publicises in all ways the U.S. own stance: Washington, he claims, is ready to meet the summit partner more than halfway. However, using Mr McFarland's political lexicon, one may ask the following question: What "new ideas" and "concrete proposals" has the Washington administration advance in the run-up to the Soviet-American summit meeting?

The President's national security adviser does not show any desire to give a concrete -- precisely concrete -- analysis of Washington's policies, talking in general terms about U.S. commitment to peace and arms control.

There is what to mention here. For instance, in response to the Soviet Union's calls for non-militarization of outer space, the United States proclaims its determination to go ahead with the "star wars" project and demonstratively conducts a test of an anti-satellite (ASAT) system.

In response to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, the United States detonates an underground nuclear blast in Nevada. In response to the Soviet proposals for ridding Europe of nuclear threat, the United States is rapidly turning West Germany and other Western European countries into a staging area for making a first nuclear strike against the USSR.

A spokesman for the American Air Force command recently announced at a press conference in Ramstein, West Germany, that 96 American cruise missiles will be deployed in the Federal Republic in addition to Pershings, starting from 1987.

McFarlane calls for a policy based on realism, and this declaration can only be welcomed. Realism in politics, however, provides for a serious, businesslike and concrete response to the constructive initiatives and proposals by the other side, rather than a deliberate omission or distortion of these proposals for propaganda purposes. And realism, of course, provides for renouncing the banking on force, the banking that is futureless as much as it is dangerous, including for the United States.

POLISH, SOVIET DELEGATES ADDRESS CDE TALKS

LD161659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1522 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, 16 Sep (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Ambassador W. Konarski, head of the Polish delegation, said at a meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe that he is in favor of achieving constructive agreement on measures to strengthen trust both in the political sphere and in the military sphere.

Yuriy Rakhmaninov, member of the Soviet delegation, emphasized that the socialist countries' proposal for the nonuse of military force firmly occupies the leading position in the work of the Stockholm conference. During examination of this proposal, he said, considerations and ideas were expressed which deserve serious attention. The time had now come to begin talks in earnest [po sushchestvu].

However, the Soviet representative noted, it should be stated that at such a decisive [otvetstvenny] moment in the work of the conference the U.S. delegation is still hindering the achievement of accord on this key problem.

U.S. STEPS UP SDI PROPAGANDA TO GAIN SUPPORT

LD161502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 16 Sep 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] Ignoring the wide protests by international public opinion against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, Washington intends to carry out a whole series of tests on a new class of space strike weapons, antisatellite systems. According to UPI, the Pentagon is planning to deploy an operating ASAT antisatellite system by 1987. The next test on antisatellite weapons, as was confirmed by the deputy chief of the U.S. Air Force research programs, will take place in the next few months. At the same time, with the blessing of the White House, attempts are being stepped up to win over U.S. and international public opinion and convince them of the need to carry out the "star wars" program. The start of a large-scale propaganda offensive was announced by a recently-created coalition for support of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Its main proposition is the absurd allegation that the militarization of space guarantees the preservation of world peace.

BAYBAKOV DISCUSSES CEMA PLAN COORDINATION

AU092014 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee: "Taking the Path of Intensification: the Basic Significance of the Coordination of National Economic Plans" -- upper case passages published in boldface]

[Text] ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS FACING THE CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE AREA OF ECONOMICS AND MUTUAL COOPERATION IS TO SPEEDILY TRANSFER THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION, TO MAKE MORE RATIONAL AND THRIFTY USE OF MATERIAL AND MANPOWER RESOURCES, AND TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THE BASIC ASSETS AND OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POTENTIAL. THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE TOPICAL NATURE OF THIS TASK WAS STRESSED BY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AT THE CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO THE ISSUES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS: "TODAY, WHEN THE PARTY IS ON ITS WAY TOWARD THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS AND WHEN THE PROGRAMMATIC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS ARE BEING PREPARED, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT WE CANNOT MANAGE WITHOUT AN ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. THAT IS WHY NEW APPROACHES, WHICH ENSURE A RADICAL TURN TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY, MUST BE ANCHORED IN ALL THESE DOCUMENTS AND, ABOVE ALL, IN THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE 12TH 5-YEAR PLAN AND UP TO THE YEAR 2000."

An important place in our consolidation of the planning foundations of cooperation in establishing stable production contacts, deepening the collaboration of fraternal socialist countries, and further developing socialist economic integration is held by the COORDINATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS.

It is the main instrument for coordinating the entire economic policy. And this is connected with the necessity to resolve the global problems of both multilateral and bilateral cooperation between the fraternal states. No other form of common planning activity makes it possible to comprehensively resolve the issues connected with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, with the structural reorganization of the national economies of CEMA countries, with the intensification of production processes, and with the solution of fuel, raw material, and other problems.

In the coordination of national economic plans for the years 1986-90, the economic policy has been harmonized in the spheres of mutual cooperation for a long time to come. On the basis of proposals submitted by the individual countries, THE MAIN TRENDS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CEMA COUNTRIES IN THE ISSUE OF COMMON INTEREST HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT FOR THE PERIOD UP TO THE YEAR 1995.

The joint elaboration of LONG-TERM PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPING THE USSR'S ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES UP TO THE YEAR 2000 is of enormous significance for resolving the issues of economic collaboration among the CEMA member countries which follow from the conclusions adopted by the economic summit conference of the CEMA member countries. Such long-term programs have been prepared and signed with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Vietnam, and Cuba, and currently are being worked out also with Bulgaria, Mongolia, and Romania.

Among the tasks that are to be resolved, THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS is of particular significance.

For the sake of this, one counts on achieving a greater orientation of joint research and development work toward reaching top world standards in the technical-economic indexes and quality of production, and on developing scientific-technical cooperation based on programmatic and economic accountability (khozraschet) contractual foundations. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out consistently and comprehensively all the adopted measures, including the organization of cooperation production, of mutual deliveries, and of technical servicing for the delivered products.

In coordinating the plans, particular attention was devoted to the preparation of common measures which are aimed at speedily introducing the results of scientific-technical progress in production; at ensuring the needs of CEMA member countries in high-quality machinery and equipment; at expanding and deepening intra-branch specialization and cooperation of production (above all in the engineering branches); at fostering the development of production for export; and at consolidating the CEMA member countries' technical and economic independence from the capitalist countries.

In the course of all this work, the CEMA member countries have practically agreed on the volume of mutual deliveries in the most important range of machinery and equipment, above all for supplies to the fuel and raw material branches, for the development of their own engineering base, but also of their agriculture, transport, communications, and other branches of the national economy. The mutual deliveries of new kinds of technology are being expanded. The recent 40th CEMA session stressed that, in coordinating the national economic plans, the decisions adopted by the summit economic conference of the CEMA countries are being consistently fulfilled.

Great attention is being devoted to collaboration in the two basic forces of cooperation between the CEMA member countries: specialization of and cooperation in production, and scientific-technical cooperation.

In the years 1986-90 it is necessary to TAKE A DECISIVE STEP TOWARD SPEEDING UP THE REALIZATION OF AGREEMENTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROBOT TECHNOLOGY AND MICROPROCESSORS, CONCLUDED IN 1982. Within the framework of the general agreement on cooperation in the sphere of industrial robots, the range of products in this sphere was worked out, as were the technical demands and recommendations in the production of basic technological equipment for complementing the "Equipment-Robot" [Zarizeni-Robot] models; the hydraulic, pneumatic, and other operating devices of industrial robots; the subsidiary mechanisms for robots; and so forth. Models of industrial robots for various purposes have been created and tested on a bilateral basis. Likewise, proposals were worked out for cooperation in the sphere of elastic technological automated complexes operated by automatic computer.

The Soviet Union has already realized specific measures aimed at raising the technical standards and quality of the manufactured production. It has agreed with its partners on a set of organizational measures, oriented toward working out in time the technical demands, blueprints, and test models; toward testing them and preparing for production in series; and also toward modernizing and perfecting the production that is already being manufactured.

However, we are of the opinion that one must devote far greater attention to this work than to date. Above all, it is necessary to ANALYZE COMPREHENSIVELY AND OBJECTIVELY THE TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND QUALITY OF MACHINES, EQUIPMENT, AND APPARATUSES and to take measures for making the mutually delivered production correspond to the best world models.

THE PRICE LEVEL IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION CONTACTS IN ENGINEERING.

We are of the opinion that there exists a certain discrepancy between the quality of the individual kinds of products delivered to the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and their high prices, on the other.

The cooperation of fraternal countries in the fuel, energy, and raw material branches of industry is of great significance. In the nearest future the USSR will continue being the main supplier of these products to the countries of the socialist community.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LONG-DISTANCE GAS PIPELINE FROM YAMBURG TO THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE USSR AND OF THE FACILITIES OF THE YAMBURG GAS DEPOSIT will be carried out with the direct participation of the socialist countries.

In the interests of ensuring the energy needs of the European CEMA member countries, THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS AND OF HIGH-VOLTAGE POWER LINES will continue. The CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Planning Sphere continues its work on the project of an AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS AND NUCLEAR THERMAL PLANTS UP TO THE YEAR 2000.

On Soviet territory, the Soviet builders will start building, together with their partners, THE KRIVOY ROG EXTRACTION AND PREPARATION COMBINE FOR OXIDIZED ORE with a capacity of approximately 13 million tons of iron ore pellets; a complex of aluminum works, which will cater to the aluminium needs of interested CEMA member countries; and facilities for producing the catalyst of the catalytic cracking pocess.

Work continues on the elaboration of a CHART FOR DEVELOPING THE SPECIALIZATION OF AND COOPERATION IN PRODUCTION OF METAL PRODUCTS IN SHORT SUPPLY AND OF ECONOMICAL METAL PRODUCTS, AND OF AN AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIZATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS. PROPOSALS ARE BEING PREPARED FOR THE COOPERATION OF CEMA COUNTRIES IN THE BUILDING OF FACILITIES FOR PRODUCING PROGRESSIVE KINDS OF PLASTICS.

At the same time, the Soviet side supports the proposals of other CEMA member countries on the Soviet Union's participation in the construction of facilities on their territories, which would make it possible to utilize additional fuel and raw material resources and increase the capacities for their processing.

In coordinating the plans, one has also agreed on significant measures aimed at expanding the mutual collaboration of CEMA countries in the agricultural-industrial complex and in developing the branches of the light, printing, and wood-processing industries.

In the sphere of transport, A PROGRAM OF WORK was prepared and adopted WHICH IS AIMED AT COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPING AND ENSURING THE TRANSPORT COMMUNICATIONS OF CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES; common actions have been agreed on for the period up to the year 1990.

The work carried out by the planning and branch bodies of the CEMA countries in coordinating the national economic plans, and the agreement achieved in assessing the issues of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the period 1986-90, represent the foundation of the elaboration of all aspects of the fraternal countries' participation in socialist economic integration in the plans of social and economic development.

SHEVARDNADZE LEADS DELEGATION TO 40TH UN SESSION

Departs Moscow

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze left Moscow for New York today at the head of the USSR delegation to the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

At the airport he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov and other officials.

Shevardnadze Arrival Statement

LD180403 Moscow TASS in English 0356 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 18 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR who leads the Soviet delegation to the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, has arrived here to take part in the session's work.

Upon his arrival in New York he made this statement:

"The Soviet delegation has come to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly with the intention and determination to contribute here, at this forum, to the search for ways of preserving and strengthening peace.

"In a few days, on October 24, the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations will be solemnly observed. This will be a good opportunity to ponder over the present and the future and, of course, to look back at the past.

"The great victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, won 40 years ago, demonstrated convincingly that the peoples can indeed accomplish a great deal provided they pool their efforts in defending peace on earth.

"It was concern for preventing another war that stood behind the formation of the United Nations. Today, it still continues to be the main task facing all mankind. The main thrust of the efforts to solve it lies in curbing and stopping the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and preventing militarization of outer space.

"The Soviet Union is actively and purposefully working in this direction, whether at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, at the international conference on disarmament, at other bilateral and multilateral negotiations, or at the United Nations.

"It is known that our country has submitted to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly for its consideration another major proposal entitled 'International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of Its Non-Militarization'. The implementation of this proposal would benefit all states and peoples and serve the interests of a peaceful future for mankind.

"There are many other pressing international problems, namely, the seats of tension and military conflicts in various parts of the world, economic and social development, energy and protection of the environment. We intend to express our view on all these problems from the high rostrum of the United Nations.

"During the current General Assembly, we are going to hold meetings and discussions with political leaders from other countries. We attach great importance to our planned meetings with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

"I would like to conclude my remarks by expressing our best wishes to the people of the City of New York."

General Assembly Session Opens

LD172057 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 17 TASS -- The 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at the U.N. headquarters today. Its agenda covers all problems that concern mankind, above all the issues of strengthening peace and international security, reducing and averting the nuclear threat, terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space, eliminating seats of tension.

The world community wants that the motto, the United Nations for a Better World, under which the 40th anniversary of the U.N., born as a result of the great victory over fascism and militarism, is observed, be filled with concrete contents. What is particularly important is to facilitate the implementation of its chief aim -- that of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war. The Soviet Union's approach to the entire complex of problems discussed at the United Nations corresponds precisely to these aspirations.

WALTERS' 'DISAPPOINTMENT' WITH UN VOTING NOTED

LD170930 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 17 Sep 85

["Vernon Walters vs. the United Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- By TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov:

Vernon Walters, official U.S. representative to the United Nations, complained to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that he was "disappointed" with the activities of the U.N. Representatives of U.N. member-countries, nonaligned states in particular, he lamented, have what he called the impulsive desire to vote for the documents which denounce Washington's policy.

The time has passed when the United States could control the mechanism of voting in the General Assembly. The collapse of the colonial system has increased the number of U.N. member-countries more than three-fold as a result of the admission of the emergent countries, while the United States and its allies ever more frequently find themselves outvoted. That's what causes Washington's resentment with the United Nations.

Vernon Walters speaks of some "impulsive desire" to vote against the United States. But is it as "impulsive" as it seems to the U.S. representative? Perhaps, American isolation at the world community is explained by the U.S. policy of terror in interstate relations -- the policy directed against national liberation movements? Undeclared wars on Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the occupation of Grenada, intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador, the shelling of peaceful neighborhoods of the Lebanese capital by the battleship New Jersey -- there is a lot more of examples on this list of aggressive actions of the United States against the developing countries.

Contrary to common sense, Washington is indignant with the United Nations because it is allegedly becoming an anti-American and anti-Western organization, hostile to the system of free enterprise. However, protesting at the United Nations against the imperialist dictate of the United States, representatives of the developing countries are fighting for a new equitable economic order.

In deeping with the existing tradition, the third Tuesday of September, the day of the opening of a regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, is observed as international peace day. Washington's stand on that key problem of the present time -- the preservation of peace and life on earth -- draws strong criticism from an ever increasing number of countries.

Vernon Walters is displeased because in a majority of cases nonaligned countries at the world community vote at one with the U.S.S.R. However, this is only natural. Over the 40 years of the United Nations the Soviet Union came up with more than 100 initiatives on most urgent problems of international life, primarily, the preservation of peace and the curbing of the arms race. As to the United States, it keeps speaking of its "allegiance" to peace, while continuing preparations for a nuclear, space and chemical war, carrying on with its policy of dictate and international terrorism. So, whose position is to be preferred?

NATO MEETING, AIR EXERCISES, 'ROGERS PLAN' VIEWED

Consultative Group Meets

LD171951 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Brussels, September 17 TASS -- The NATO Special Consultative Group, within the framework of which the United States inform its allies about the progress of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, has held a session here. Allen Holmes, director of the bureau of politico-military affairs at the U.S. Department of State, who attended the session, told the press conference upon its completion that Washington would go ahead with the deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

'Blue Moon' Maneuvers

LD171025 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Copenhagen, September 17 TASS -- NATO's new exercises, codenamed "Blue Moon", began in Danish airspace today. They involve airforce planes of Britain, the USA, the FRG, the Netherlands and Denmark, which are to practice in air-and-staff interaction of the joint NATO forces in the area of the Baltic Straits.

'Rogers Plan'

LD162222 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- Extremist quarters in the United States and their pro-American NATO partners are trying to erode the existing East-West strategic military parity, to revive the determining role of military might in the system of international relations, the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY writes in its latest issue.

It is in this military and political context, the journal goes on, that one should regard the "Rogers plan," NATO's new military policy of "deep strike" called upon, as its proponents maintain, to raise the nuclear ceiling and to lessen the probability of nuclear weapons' use. However, strong criticism in Western Europe and the United States is directed at the fact that the "Rogers plan" does not take account of the counter-measures of the Warsaw Treaty countries in the military sphere which may bring to naught all the "advantages" of the new NATO concept.

At any rate, as Western European experts believe, the realization of the "Rogers plan" will make the strategic military situation in Europe less stable, blast every chance of success in the negotiations on the reduction of Armed Forces and armaments in central Europe, seriously complicate the solution of the question of confidence measures at the Stockholm conference, and have an adverse impact on the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

Taking forced measures in the military field, the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries are at the same time strongly opposed to a new spiral of the arms race. The U.S.S.R. has repeatedly expressed its readiness to act as the guarantor of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The idea of establishing in central Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons received the principled support of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly proposed to free Europe of all nuclear weapons altogether.

The realistic and active policy of the Warsaw Treaty countries, the development of the anti-war movement in Europe convincingly demonstrate that, although difficult, it is not impossible to lower the level of military confrontation and lessen the threat of war. This is the policy which comes in line with the interests of universal security, the journal writes.

BAKU INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OPENS

LD172009 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Baku, September 17 TASS -- Problems of standardization related to quality-appraisal instruments used in machine-building are being examined at a meeting of the technical committee "metrology and property of surfaces" of the international organization for standardization.

The meeting opened today in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. Taking part in its work are delegations from Canada, Poland, the USSR, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan.

"Development of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable in today's world without international cooperation in standardization," Vyacheslav Lukyanov, the head of the Soviet delegation, has told a TASS correspondent. He expressed hope that the Baku meeting will conduct certain work in this direction. The meeting's participants will adopt a programme of the technical committee's work for the coming five years.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OFFICIAL ARRIVES

LD141747 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (TASS) -- Dr Emilio Castro, secretary general of the World Council of Churches, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church. At the Moscow Patriarchate a TASS correspondent was told that the visitor will spend about 2 weeks in the Soviet Union. Besides Moscow he will visit Tbilisi and Yerevan and will familiarize himself with the life of member-churches of the World Council of Churches.

At the airport the visitor was met by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia, chairman of the Department of External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate; by Bishop Sergiy of Solnechnogorsk; and by other religious figures.

U.S. INCREASING MANUFACTURE OF BINARY WEAPONS

LD172046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Fedorovich video interview with Academician Yu.A. Buslayev]

[Text] [Fedorovich] The U.S. Congress gives a green light to binary chemical weapons. As early as July, the conference committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives sanctioned the resumption of manufacture of nerve-paralyzing binary charges. They had been banned in 1969. Now, the congressmen are examining the question of appropriations for the U.S. binary program. The adventurists from the Pentagon say with tenderness that the new toxic substance is safe and almost humane. [video shows the Capitol dome, congressmen speaking in the Congress, soldier on the ground in a protective suit, firing self-propelled guns]

[Buslayev] In my opinion, the word humane cannot be applied to weapons at all and especially to chemical weapons. Chemical weapons are the most antihuman weapons as they evidently affect the population to the greatest extent and the population becomes a guiltless victim. Chemical weapons are probably the most barbaric and evidently barbarians, cannibals, and pirates could appear Sisters of Mercy as compared to that which can be contributed by the American militarists in the form of chemical weapons.

[Fedorovich] We are talking about Big Eye aviation bombs and artillery shells with binary filling. According to experts' estimates, in the event of their use, civilian population losses would be 20-30 times greater than military losses. [video shows women on a production line assembling shells]

[Buslayev] I think that the reversion to chemical weapons arises because profits from this become great. That is, in essence, chemical weapons spread death at a low price. Here it is impossible not to recall Bernard Shaw's words, who said that the greatest profits are made by feeding people to the killing machine.

[Fedorovich] Let us recall that the U.S. Congress decision envisages that in the 1986 financial year, which begins on 1 October, more than $160 million will be allocated for the purposes of chemical war preparations. And over 5 years, the entire program of modernization of the U.S. military-chemical arsenal will absorb more than $10 billion. Already every 10th piece of chemical ammunition from the Pentagon's arsenal is in Europe. [video shows soldiers in protective suits, armed with M-16 rifles, running through smoke clouds in a forest; a column of soldiers in protective suits marching, what appears to be T-54 tank with open hatches in a field; several unidentified pieces of hardware in a field with a truck in the background; soldiers spraying an M-113 APC.]

[Buslayev] The only solution is to adopt, at the Geneva conference or at the next conference in Stockholm, the Soviet proposal on unconditional banning of the development, manufacture, accumulation, and storage of chemical, toxic substances, and their unconditional destruction. This absolutely and clearly follows the theses expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his answers to TIME magazine. Europe should be nuclear-free and free from chemical weapons.

TASS CITES SCIENTIST ON U.S. CHEMICAL REARMAMENT

LD172031 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- The Soviet Union has never used anywhere chemical means of warfare and has never handed them over to other hands, a TASS correspondent had been told by prominent Soviet chemist, academician Oleg Reutov.

The scientist recalled that the Geneva Protocol of 1925 remains the most thorough document on that question. The Soviet Union is one of the first to have signed it. The United States signed it 50 years later. That document prohibits the use of asphyxiating gas, toxic or such other gas and germs. But these bans were repeatedly violated by the United States.

Negotiations on full prohibition of chemical weapons have been underway between the USSR and the USA for 15 years now. There is now every scientific-technological ground to conclude a convention on its full prohibition, said the academician.

But the United States is delaying the conclusion of a new international document on that question on the ground that the control apparatus has not been finally elaborated. The stand of the Reagan administration could be compared with that of a man who refuses to use an umbrella when it is raining, saying that it is not strong enough, the scientist noted.

The United States puts forward deliberately unacceptable conditions on full control for the Soviet Union and incomplete — for the United States. The United States proposes that only state enterprises be controlled and knows full well that in the Soviet Union there are no other but state enterprises, whereas in the United States private firms are in the majority. Resorting to that subterfuge, the United States is simultaneously deploying on the territory of Europe binary chemical weapons. That weapon consists of two components, and either could be produced practically at any chemical enterprise. The scientist explained that only at the moment of their being put together that it becomes poison. The appearance of such nerve gas weapons will make more difficult the control over production, the scientist noted.

Binary weapons are particularly dangerous to Europe with its very dense population. Besides, according to scientists' estimates, the chemical weapons stockpiled in the United States are enough to destroy the whole of mankind several times. Nevertheless Washington conducts the course of production, realisation and deployment of binary weapons. It is being conducted within the framework of the five year broad-scale programme of "chemical rearmament" of the United States which was launched in 1983.

PIERCE SIGNS U.S.-USSR HOUSING PROTOCOL

LD172141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The fourth session of the Soviet-American commission on cooperation in housing and other construction ended in Moscow today. One can cite many examples of how the Soviet Union favors stable and mutually advantageous cooperation with the United States in various fields, including the fields of planning and technology of construction of systems, engineering equipment, construction materials, and structures in urban building. These and other questions that were discussed by Soviet and American specialists formed the basis of a protocol signed by Comrade Bashilov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, and Pierce, U.S. secretary of housing and urban development. Of special interest to the American experts is the experience of their Soviet colleagues in the erection of buildings in areas prone to earthquakes and with a cold climate. The guests will familiarize themselves with construction and reconstruction of residential buildings during their visit in our country.

Is this cooperation advantageous for both countries? Of course, says Samuel Pierce. In some cases we have things to learn from our Soviet colleagues, in others they can borrow something from us. I think that the exchange of technical information will help both countries to new major achievements and thus make people happier. And, of course, our cooperation will serve to benefit the world. You know that people are usually brought together by common concerns. As a rule, maybe not right away, but they come to understand each other, and hence to improve relations.

U.S. BLAMES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ON JAPAN, W. EUROPE

LD161459 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The Japanese foreign minister Shintaro Abe has warned Washington that the heightening of trade and economic relations between the United States and Japan might also affect their political relationships. Such a statement is not the first one in the recent time. The Washington administration's power methods in trade and economic affairs are being strongly criticised by U.S. allies and developing countries. In the recent time it became clear that the U.S. economy is skidding, the deficit is rapidly and precariously on the rise in foreign trade and the United States intends to come out of its difficulties at the expense of its partners.

Coming from Washington was a whole series of salvoes in "trade warfare" which the United States is unfolding the world over. President Ronald Reagan threatened to put into play any methods against the countries which, from the viewpoint of the American Administration, "are not playing by rules". He was echoed by Vice President George Bush who said that the U.S. would press on the rivals. Head of the White House staff Donald Regan made it clear that the head of the White House was ready to support a certain form of legislation, and it should be said that more than 300 protectionist bills were submitted to Congress.

Washington is now trying to shift the blame for the evils of the American economy on somebody else. But the sharp rise in the U.S. deficit of trade has not been the result of some tricks of its partners, as they in Washington seek to present, but the consequence of the weakening of competitiveness of American products under the impact of the excessive overstating of the dollar value rate and banking rates in the United States. In Washington they were pleased as long as this growth was pumping capital to the United States from other countries, making them actually to finance the arms race and the deficit of the American budget. But it also hit the industry and agriculture of the United States.

The outflow of capital to the United States from Western Europe has retarded its economic development. The overstated banking rates and rapacious activities of American banks added to the huge debt of developing countries, doomed them to economic stagnation.

Stagnation of production in other countries curtailed markets for American exports, aggravated contradictions in the USA-Western Europe-Japan triangle. The unrestrained arms race hit back on the United States itself and heightened the world economic standing.

Professing "freedom of trade", Washington puts into play protectionist measures against partners and developing countries, against their steel, cars, footwear, textiles, etc, inflicting a huge damage upon them. The American measures against steel products led to reduction of metallurgical production and growth of unemployment in Western Europe.

Brazil's exports to U.S. market reduced by 10 per cent from January to July this year alone, as compared with the first half of 1984, as a result of Washington's protectionist barriers. And it is not accidental that the developing countries are sinking still deeper into the mire of stagnation and poverty. The United States is intensifying pressure on other countries, it demands that they should give its products a broader access to their markets. Such is the jungle law that the American monopolies are guided by.

FORBES APPOINTMENT TO HEAD RADIO STATIONS NOTED

LD170916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep. (TASS) -- President Reagan has appointed a conservative American publisher, millionaire Malcolm Forbes, to the post of chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting of the United States, under whose authority come the subversive "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" radio stations.

Forbes, close to the Pentagon and known for his anticommunist views, had been a member of the board since 1983. In the post of chairman, he will replace Frank Shakespeare, who has been appointed U.S. ambassador to Portugal.

TASS ON PROTEST AGAINST U.S., SS VETERANS MEETING NOTED

LD180843 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

A movement of protest against meetings of U.S. war veterans with former SS troopers, planned for September and October, is mounting in West Germany. Veterans of the U.S. 70th Infantry Division are going to make a propaganda tour of a number of West German cities with veterans of the 6th SS Nord Alpine Division to lay wreaths at the graves of Hitlerite soldiers. During the war the cut-throats from the SS Nord Division left a bloody trail in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Soviet Karelia and France.

The scandalous "fraternization" of U.S. veterans and former SS men, which will take place not for the first time with the knowledge and approval of the U.S. and West German authorities, was given a fresh impetus by U.S. President Reagan's and West German Chancellor Kohl's pointed visit to the military cemetery in Bitburg, where SS men -- war criminals -- had been buried.

Alois Engel, a deputy mayor of the Saar city of Merzig-Brotdorf, near which one of the meetings is planned, says in a letter to the U.S. ambassador in West Germany: "I do not think that the U.S. Government and you personally are unaware of the criminal character of the operations of the SS troops. If you do not take measures to interfere with such meetings, our people will draw the conclusion that your government has not learned the lesson of Bitburg and intends to rehabilitate that criminal gang of killers in the interests of the policy of confrontation and 'star wars' preparations."

The association of former inmates of the Nazi death camp Ravensbrueck, urging West Germany's Interior Minister Zimmermann to prohibit "fraternization" with former SS men, asks pertinent questions: "Is not an attempt being made in this way to rehabilitate the SS, branded by the international Nuremburg tribunal as a criminal organization? Was the visit of the U.S. and West German leaders to the SS cemetery in Bitburg an accident or was it a deliberate attempt to whitewash SS criminals?

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'DISCORDANT' REMARKS BY PRC'S YANG

PM181111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "Rejoinder": "Dubious Analogies"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan was widely celebrated throughout the world as a great and important event. This anniversary was also celebrated in China -- a country which experienced the nightmare of Japanese aggression and occupation. The Chinese people's best sons and daughters laid down their lives in the struggle against the Japanese invaders. Thousands of soldiers of the Soviet Army, which brought liberation to the country, remained forever in the Chinese ground.

The memory of the past calls to the future. History merges with the present. And so it is natural and necessary to turn to today's problems on the basis of past experience. However, the interpretation of that experience and certain theoretical calculations made in a recent speech by Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, are sharply discordant both with the lessons of history and with the present day.

I am talking about his report at a symposium in Beijing organized by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Military Sciences, and the Chinese Society for the Study of World War II History. Extensive arguments about "peace, war, and hegemonism," built on the well-known concept of "the superpowers' equal responsibility" for the instability and tension in international relations, were the linchpin of Yang Dezhi's speech. The chief of the Chinese General Staff introduced a new element into that concept, linking a pretty hackneyed "theory" with history lessons.

This is how it appears to Yang Dezhi: "In the past, we used to say: Fascism means war. Today we can say: Hegemonism means war. The two superpowers are continuing to build up arms and preparations for war, are struggling for world hegemony, and have become the chief threat to world peace."

However, playing with historical parallels put the speaker in a complex situation. For Yang Dezhi's "analogies" are vulnerable both from positions of history and from the viewpoint of the present day. Let us recall, for example, the vents of the thirties. For them it was precisely the Western powers' reluctance to cooperate with the Soviet Union in averting the threat of war and bourgeois propaganda's identification of fascism and communism as equal evils that led to tragedy. Now, to equate the United States and the Soviet Union, holding them equally responsible for the deterioration in the international climate, is essentially the same thing.

Morever, in campaigning for a struggle against the threat of the "superpowers," the chief of the Chinese General Staff is using cunning against himself. It is well known that, in accordance with his department's line, contacts with the United States -- one of the "superpowers" in his terminology -- are going through a period of rapid acceleration. This ties in badly with Yang Dezhi's attempts to balance Beijing's approaches to relations with the USSR and the United States.

Playing with dubious analogies and the desire "not to notice" the real sociopolitical contradictions of the modern world is not the path that leads to international security. Real concern for the destiny of peace and the struggle to preserve and strengthen it must be backed by real deeds and concrete steps aimed at cohesion among the forces of peace and unity of action. It is this, the chief lesson of history, that Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese General Staff, has not taken into account.

ORLOV ADDRESSES KHABAROVSK FORUM ON ASIA

PM121519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS special correspondent's report: "Victory Gained for Peace. From the International Conference '40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Japanese Militarism and the Tasks of the Peace Movement in Asian and Pacific Countries'"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 5 Sep -- Eminent public figures from many countries, delegations from international democratic organizations, scientists, and representatives of the Soviet public are attending an international conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory over Japanese militarism and the tasks of the peace movement in Asian and Pacific countries. It began its work in Khabarovsk today.

Opening the conference, A.S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chiarman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, stressed that the international public shows great interest in an event of world historical importance, the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II, and in the problems of the struggle for peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region.

Participants in the conference listened with great attention to, and welcomed with warm applause a greeting message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was read out by A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of the Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom.

The participants in the conference were addressed by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The current year, 1985, has brought many important events for each country and each people, he said. But it is memorable for all peace-loving mankind primarily as the year of the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the year of the anniversary of the victorious conclusion of World War II. The grateful descendants turn time and again to the tragic events of the last war so as to learn lessons for the present alarming times, so that -- before it becomes too late -- they may block the path of newly-emerged claimants to world domination and avert the deadly threat hanging over mankind.

It is well-known that at the alarming times when the Japanese military undertook the implementation of their expansionist schemes, a few years before the start of World War II, the Soviet Union -- firmly following Lenin's behest and in accordance with the principle of the indivisibility of peace -- persistently advocated the creation of an efficient system of collective security both in Europe and in Asia and proposed that firm barriers be erected in the path of Japanese militarism's expansionist ambitions. The United States, Britain, and France remained deaf to the Soviet Government's warnings and refused to participate in the joint rebuff to the increasingly impudent aggressor. But the United States itself became the target of Japan's attack on 7 December 1941. Japanese forces occupied a large part of China's territory and approached India's borders. The militarists were waiting for a suitable moment to attack the USSR. The rout of German fascist forces by the Soviet Army near Moscow, in Stalingrad, and at the Kursk salient frustrated these plans.

The countries in the antifascist coalition had to make considerable efforts to repulse Japanese aggression. In order to bring the crushing of Japanese militarism closer, the Soviet Union -- loyal to its obligations as an ally -- entered the war against Japan without hesitation. The Soviet Union, its heroic people, and its valiant Armed Forces bore on their shoulders the brunt of the world war, and played a decisive role in routing Hitlerite Germany and, later, militarist Japan, the speaker stressed.

It was the Soviet Army, acting in combat cooperation with the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, that dealt a crushing blow against the Kwangtung Army and forced Tokyo to capitulate, and not the militarily pointless dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which pursued purely political goals -- to intimidate the Soviet Union and use atomic blackmail to impose on the world's peoples American conditions for the postwar order.

The rout of militiarist Japan by the Soviet Army, the liberation of Northeast China and North Korea, and the victorious conclusion of the war were events of world historical importance, which had the most profound effect on the fate of all mankind and the subsequent socioeconomic processes in the world. Patriots in China, Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and other Asian and Pacific countries fought courageously against the Japanese occupiers, bringing nearer the day of their liberation. A contribution to the struggle against the fascist militarist regime was also made by the Communists and other progressive forces in Japan.

The collapse of Japanese militarism delivered the Asian peoples from extensive suffering. People in Asian countries still remember that the invasion by Japanese imperialism was accompanied by the death of millions of people and often by mass atrocities and the murder of civilian populations. The collapse of imperialism also signified the liberation of the Japanese people from the pointless sacrifice of millions and from the country's domination by the dark forces of reaction.

A new chapter opened in the history of the Asian peoples, who were given a real opportunity to effect a fundamental turnabout in their fate. There can be no doubt that, had it not been for the Soviet Union's victory, the collapse of colonial domination in the continent would not have occurred so soon and would have required incomparably greater privations and sacrifices. Furthermore, the moral-political and material assistance of the first socialist country in the world considerably predetermined the outcome of the courageous struggle waged by Asian peoples and rendered it irreversible. Independent national states started arising one after another from the ruins of colonial empires. The peoples of China, North Korea, and Vietnam took the path of socialism.

Today 40 sovereign Asian states are already members of the United Nations. Asia today is a continent of independent sovereign states. Until quite recently, however, Asian affairs were determined in Washington, London, and Paris. Tokyo also had claims to controlling Asia's fate. And how much struggle, how many sacrifices, how much suffering was needed in order to achieve what would seem to be the simplest and most natural thing -- the peoples' right to national independence, their right to determine their own fate by themselves.

Going on to touch upon today's situation in the continent, the speaker stressed that, in our time, the policy of imperialist forces is still aimed at destabilization and exacerbation of the situation in Asia. Under the false pretext of "guaranteeing the security" of Asian countries, the United States is engaging in crude interference in their internal affairs, fanning seats of tension, declaring entire regions of the planet to be spheres of its "vital interests," and covering the continent with a network of military bases and strongholds. Profound concern is caused by the activation of militarist trends in Japan's policy and the strengthening of its military-political cooperation with the United States.

An analysis of today's political situation in Asia provides total justification for the belief that the world's largest continent, inhabited by over one-half of mankind, is face to face with a serious threat from the imperialist forces headed by the United States. These forces are increasingly openly leading matters toward turning Asia, on the heels of Europe, into an arena for nuclear missile confrontation with the socialist community countries. This course of Washington's is in blatant contradiction with the vital interests and peaceful aspirations of all Asian peoples.

The threat hanging over Asia is imperatively dictating the immediate necessity to take effective measures to repulse the newly-emerged pretenders to world domination and ensure stability and peace in this continent. This is why the ideas of a consistent and tireless struggle for peace enjoy growing support among Asian peoples. The atmosphere of military danger, which is being whipped up by the imperialists generates profound alarm among all who are vitally interested in safeguarding people's most precious and most necessary right -- the right to live and lead a dignified existence .

The noble cause of delivering Asia from wars and conflicts is pursued by the constructive initiatives of Mongolia, the DPRK, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. The peace-loving foreign policy of India, leader of the Nonaligned Movement, is an important factor of stability in the continent.

The sincere desire to liquidate the seats of tension and help the peaceful settlement of Asia's problems imbues the new Soviet proposals put forward during talks held by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The sad facts of 40 years ago, in all their tragedy, are alive like a sinister memory and warning in the memory of peoples in Asia and the whole earth, urging them to more actively and more persistently advocate disarmament and easing of international tension, and helping to unite their efforts in joint actions for the sake of saving life on earth.

It is to these noble goals that the WPC, the AAPSO, and other international and national organizations, rallying millions of people of goodwill within their ranks, are devoting their tireless activity. The Khabarovsk conference is called upon to serve the stepping up of contacts and exchanges of opinions on topical issues of the international situation. In this connection, V.P. Orlov declared in conclusion, I would like to assure our colleagues from abroad that the Soviet public will remain their reliable and keen partner, ready to make a constructive contribution to the efforts to establish an all-Asian dialogue and to the quest for ways to improve the political climate in the Asian and Pacific region.

The scholars who addressed the conference noted our country's decisive contribution to the rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan and expressed support for the USSR's specific initiatives in the defense of peace and in support of Asian, African, and Latin American peoples in their just struggle for independence and freedom. The present situation in the world, AAPSO Vice President 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Zintani (Libya) stressed, demands the consolidation of efforts and actions by all anti-imperialist forces and all peace-loving peoples in Asia and the Pacific to prevent the danger of a nuclear war. WPC Secretary Sana' Abu Shaqra (Lebanon) expressed support for the Soviet Union's recent initiative for a comprehensive approach toward the problems of Asian security.

The conference is continuing its work.

GANDHI CONCERNED ABOUT PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD172007 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, September 17 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has expressed concern over Islamabad's programme of developing its own nuclear weapons, carried out with U.S. connivance.

According to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, during today's conversation with U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost and Deputy Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Donald Fortier, on a brief visit here, the head of the Indian Government said that if Pakistan acquires nuclear weapons, India will be compelled to adopt countermeasures.

The prime minister told the Washington emissaries that India is alarmed by the threat to the republic's security due to large-scale advanced American offensive arms deliveries to the Pakistani regime.

The meeting was also concerned with Indo-American relations in the light of Rajiv Gandhi's June visit to the United States, as well as with international and regional problems.

Armacost and Fortier left New Delhi for Islamabad today.

U.S. ACTIONS PROMOTE UNREST IN SOUTH ASIA

BK161635 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] It was announced in Washington that two senior officials of the U.S. Government, Michael Armacost and Donald Fortier, will visit India and Pakistan 15-19 September. According to Djerejian deputy White House press secretary, during the visit they will review the regional situation with special emphasis on the possibility of manufacturing nuclear weapons. Washington believes that Pakistan might complete its program of manufacturing nuclear weapons. It is also believed in Washington that such a program naturally causes concern in India.

A question arises: Is America also concerned about it? THE NEW YORK TIMES said that during its visit, the American delegation will register its concern not over Pakistan's nuclear program, but India's reaction to it. In this connection, provocative stories are concocted on the possibility of Indian raids on Pakistan's nuclear installations. Even before the start of the Armacost-Fortier visit, attempts are being made to equate the facts of Pakistan's program of manufacturing nuclear weapons with India's possible reaction. It is not surprising because in this way the U.S. Government is trying to present itself as an impartial arbitrator, concerned only with the security of this Asian region.

But the U.S. Government can hardly acquire this role. Facts revealed in the press of India and other countries state that without the support of the United States and some other NATO nations, although it has been given behind the scenes, Pakistan can hardly reach its goal of manufacturing nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, some time ago Pakistan purchased U.S.-built krytron, the electronic equipment used to trigger an atomic bomb. Experts say that there is no need for a special nuclear weapons test if one successfully acquires the process of manufacturing these triggers.

On the question of an atomic bomb, as U.S. Senator Cranston puts it, three nuclear triggers can be manufactured each year in Pakistan's uranium reprocessing plants. Cranston has prepared a 16-page report on this issue in light of the CIA's findings presented to the U.S. Senate.

According to newspaper reports, the $3.2 billion worth of U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan has encouraged Pakistan's nuclear development program. This aid has been extended in defiance of the Symington-Glenn amendment, which forbids extending aid to any nation engaged in manufacturing nuclear weapons. With this in view, the essays in the American press look rather strange when they say the Armacost-Fortier visit to South Asian countries manifests a U.S. desire not to expand nuclear weapons into this region.

The Indian authorities have criticized on several occasions the United States' two-faced policy toward Pakistan's nuclear preparation. India has described as absolutely baseless the U.S. argument that its supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan would restrain it from manufacturing its own nuclear weapons. Speaking at a news conference, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said that in reality this has not taken place. Pakistan has received U.S. arms, yet it has not abandoned its nuclear program. The United States' supplying sophisticated F-16 fighter bombers to Pakistan has aroused particular concern in India. These fighters can carry nuclear weapons to distant targets. As a result of this agreement, the United States gained the scope to expand its military bases in Pakistan, where it can deploy all types of weapons. U.S. warships equipped with nuclear weapons are regularly visiting Karachi, Jiwani, Ormara, and other Pakistani ports. Reports say that the United States may deploy Pershing II ballistic missiles in Pakistan, which has naturally increased the concern of the peoples of the Asian nations in this region. In other words, the United States is now deploying its nuclear missiles in South Asia. Such news makes the overall situation in the region grave. Thus, at the wish of the United States, South Asia has become the southern front of the aggressive NATO's possible limited nuclear war. How can this grave and dangerous trend be checked?

It is believed that Armacost and Fortier might try in the Indian capital to minimize the importance of Pakistan's nuclear preparations and in the Pakistani capital exaggerate the threats underlying India's reaction. On earlier occasions, U.S. diplomats have acted in a similar manner. It may be recalled how loudly the United States spread the news that Indian military planes were going to strike Pakistani targets. In fact, what had happened then was that a U.S. spy satellite had detected the disappearance of two squadrons of Indian Air Force Jaguars. The news was, thus, proven to be false. In spite of that, taking advantage of the situation, the United States proposed providing a nuclear umbrella to Pakistan. It is, thus, natural that such U.S. activities cannot make the situation in the Indian subcontinent normal.

Such activities are being carried out not only with the idea of increasing suspicion and conflict between Pakistan and India. Taking advantage of the tense situation, the United States also hopes to implement its strategic war plans in this region of Asia, whereby U.S. nuclear first strike capability in the Indian Ocean has increased. With all this in mind, it can be said that the United States cannot come forward in the role of an impartial arbitrator to resolve South Asian problems.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON NONALIGNED PARLEY

LD172156 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi, September 17 TASS -- At their conference at the level of foreign ministers in Luanda the non-aligned states have succeeded in thwarting the designs of imperialism and international reaction which made the regular attempt to divert the movement from its principal objectives, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), said.

The political resolution, adopted at the conference, he said in an interview with the Vietnamese News Agency VNA, confirms the tasks of the movement, namely, to work for terminating the arms race and preventing the threat of war, to give support to the Asian, African and Latin American nations battling against imperialism, for national independence and the establishment of a just international economic order.

The forces of imperialism and reaction hoped to sidetrack the conference from the key problems and sow hostility among the members of the movement. The non-aligned states, however, clearly visualize their goals and tasks. The complex international situation prompts them to enhancing their cohesion, coordinating their actions in the struggle to oppose the arms race and the imperialist diktat and uphold national independence and progress.

Touching upon the situation in Cambodia, the minister underlined that the problems relative to this country should be resolved by the Kampuchean people itself and nobody else. In Luanda the representative of Vietnam, Laos and Indonesia called for a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN states. This stand won ardent support of all the participants in the conference. Vietnam is ready to enter talks with the ASEAN countries on the entire range of regional problems in the interests of all South-East Asian nations, Nguyen Co Thach said.

SRV'S VAN TIEN DUNG CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

OW161213 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and minister of national defense of the SRV, has ended his tour of the Soviet Union's Far East region.

He met with the commander of the Pacific Fleet, and recipient of the Red Flag. Empowered by the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, he conferred the military exploit order, first class, on Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

He laid wreaths at the Lenin monument and the eternal flame in the memorial area for Pacific Fleet sailors who laid down their lives during the great war for national defense. He visited the exhibition of Submarine F-56. He also visited warships, training units, and material bases and sought to learn about study and living conditions of the Soviet Navy's combatants.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung left the Soviet Union on 16 September, after paying an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet government.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gagarov, first secretary of the Maritime Kray Party Committee, and other officials.

TASS PRAISES GDR-CSSR CHEMICAL ARMS PROPOSAL

LD180119 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 17 Sep 85

["Talks Which Ought To Be Held" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS) -- The GDR and Czechoslovak Governments' appeal to Bonn to enter talks on establishing a zone free from chemical weapons on the territory of the three central European countries, has aroused considerable response from European political circles. In the opinion of observers, the proposal put forward by Berlin and Prague to conclude an appropriate treaty, which other interested countries could subsequently join, has become a genuine touchstone for testing the sincerity of Bonn's assurances of its desire for disarmament.

SPD Chairman and ex-FRG Chancellor Willi Brandt has called on the FRG Government to adopt the GDR/CSSR proposal. According to public opinion polls, his party is supported in this by an overwhelming majority of the population of the country, where American chemical weapons are sited in sufficient quantities to destroy all living things in Europe.

The reaction in Belgian and Dutch political circles to the proposal to create a zone has, in general, been positive.

And although there has so far been no official reaction from Bonn to this proposal, the declarations made about its "unacceptability", made on Saturday and today by senior representatives of the ruling CDU/CSU coalition, put one on one's guard. For the CDU/CSU politicians' arguments reproduce with amazing accuracy what has been repeated for many months by senior officials at the Pentagon and in NATO, striving to justify the need to deploy the most up-to-date binary chemical weapons in Western Europe. Their chief premise is that chemical weapons can be "easily and secretly redeployed," and this apparently means that any attempts to achieve agreement at a regional level are useless.

Of course, the solution of the chemical weapons problem on the global scale should proceed via the conclusion of an appropriate international convention, negotiations on which are being conducted at the Geneva committee on disarmament. But this by no means precludes steps being taken for a reduction and elimination of the chemical threat within the frameworks of separate continents as well as particular states. Hindering other countries in getting rid of the deadly chemical stocks, Washington, through demagogy and hypocrisy, blocks concrete steps on the path of chemical disarmament.

The United States is doing this with special zeal at the moment because, in expectation of a congressional approval, there is a plant, just built in the town of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, whose future production -- nerve-paralysing binary munitions -- are assigned a key role in the Pentagon's "chemical re-armament".

Experts long ago drew attention to the extremely ruinous consequences of the possible utilization of modern, highly toxic means of waging war in densly populated central Europe. Like nuclear weapons, they are capable of killing almost instantaneously millions of peaceful inhabitants. These millions, while they are alive now, can hardly agree with General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO forces, in his praise of the "merits" to the Europeans of binary weapons, which, so it goes, are needed to ensure their security.

As for the socialist countries, the proposal which they made last year on the question of ridding Europe of chemical weapons remains in force. The appeal of the GDR and CSSR, if it is carried out, could be the first step on the road to this goal.

The Soviet Union, for its part, as was stated recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, would be ready to guarantee and respect the status of a zone free of chemical weapons. This guarantee would come into force if the United States acted in the same way.

MARJAI LEADS 'HUNGARIAN DAYS' IN KIEV EVENTS

LD161209 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Kiev, September 16 (MTI) — Hungarian economic and technical days opened in Kiev Monday [16 September]. The visiting Hungarian delegation is led by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee.

The target of the five-day series of events, organized by the Hungarian and Soviet Chambers of Commerce, is to represent the achievements of the Hungarian economy and find new possibilities of the cooperation of Hungarian and Soviet enterprises. To reach this end more than 20 lectures are to be given by Hungarian specialists on agricultural production systems, the results of maize production and the industrial use of computers.

FURTHER EXPULSIONS BY UK 'POLITICAL PROVOCATION'

LD171119 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] In London, the Soviet Embassy has qualified as a political provocation the decision taken by the British authorities on Monday to expel from Britain a number of Soviet representatives. This decision was taken in retaliation for the expulsion of persons who had engaged in illicit activity in the Soviet Union, the statement pointed out. Earlier the Soviet Foreign Ministry warned the British Government that its activity conflicted with its claims that it wanted to promote constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

SIX MORE BRITISH RESIDENTS EXPELLED

AU180927 Paris AFP in English 0922 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpts] London, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today ordered the expulsion of six more British residents in the spiralling diplomatic crisis between the two countries, the British Foreign Office announced.

Among the Britons declared personae non gratae today is a correspondent of REUTERS news agency, Martin Nesirky. No details were given of the other five.

The expulsion order was announced to the British ambassador in Moscow, Sir Bryan Cartledge, by the head of the second European Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Suslov, the Foreign Office said.

COMMENTARY ON UK CIVIL RIGHTS, ARMS POLICIES

LD172134 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] "Glance at the British Scene", contributed by our observer, Nikolay Gorshkov, who considers the human rights situation in Britain in the wake of yesterday's arrests of antiwar demonstrators at the nuclear submarine base at Clyde.

Since U.S. cruise missiles arrived in Britain, 10,000 Britons have been remanded in custody, and they know from experience what is the true attitude of the Conservative government toward their rights. The signs are that the persecution of dissenters is becoming an integral part of the Conservative way of life imposed on the British public. The government has indeed been making every effort to thrust that way of life upon the nation for many years to come. It has spent 3 million pounds on the "Brave Defense" [as heard] exercise to justify its tough action against the antiwar movement at home. As FRANCE PRESSE commented, the aim of the exercise, besides whipping up a hate campaign against the Soviet Union, was to mislead the public into believing that the opponents of war are a fifth column. The prime minister has dubbed them the enemy within.

That serious charge against hundreds of thousands of compatriots had to be justified, and the 3 million pounds spent on "Brave Defender" were used for that purpose. The exercise was designed to show to the British public what they can expect if protests against nuclear war continue to annoy the Conservative cabinet and its patrons in Washington.

Right after the exercise ended the government used the experience gained against protesters at Clyde. During the exercise, other plans of the Conservatives for suppressing the civil rights surfaced as well. Among them is a plan for shooting on the spot all protesters at the handing over of power to the American armed services in the event of a crisis.

But it is the Tories themselves who are pushing the country into such a situation by making every effort to escalate the arms race. Take, for instance, the outfitting of the Royal Navy with American Trident II missiles. The demonstrators at Clyde were protesting against that extremely dangerous development, and their right to an open demonstration of their opinion was crushed by the government. According to the British Defense Ministry that action is supposed to prepare the country for the worst. Indeed, the signs of the worst to come are becoming increasingly apparent on the political scene in the United Kingdom.

FRG'S TODENHOEFER ATTACKS USSR CHEMICAL ARMS POLICY

LD170208 Moscow TASS in English 2316 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS — By TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko

Lies have short legs, as the well-known saying goes. But Jurgen Todenhoefer, the spokesman of the CDU/CSU grouping in the West German Bundestag on disarmament policy, is of an entirely different opinion: The more improbable a lie seems, the more likely it is that someone will believe it.

In an interview to the DPA news agency Todenhoefer once again vehemently attacked the peace initiatives of socialist countries on the issue of chemical weapons. He alleged that the proposals of the Government of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to the West German Government concerning the establishment in central Europe of a zone free from such weapons was "Moscow's new propaganda ploy devised to preserve its immense (80-fold, according to Mr. Todenhoefer) advantage over the West in such weapons."

It doesn't take much to guess where Jurgen Todenhoefer gets such figures from. He simply invents them. There's little wonder considering the fact that he has won quite a reputation in West Germany as an expert in "uncovering Moscow's underhand scheming." The aim of his latest "disclosures" is to try and justify the deployment of binary munitions -- the new generation of U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons -- in West Germany.

It appears that Jurgen Todenhoefer has little concern, if any, for the security of his own country which he would like to see stuffed both with nuclear weapons and the latest in chemical weapons as well. It is much more important for him to come up with another anti-Soviet "disclosure" which is too much for the credulity of even those people in the West who would like his allegations to be true.

The end justifies the means, in Mr Todenhoefer's logic. And really, to achieve it, he is ready to use anything, including an outright lie.

DUTCH OPPOSITION TO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT STEADFAST

PM160908 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "No to Cruise Missile Death! Movement Against Cruise Missile Deployment in the Netherlands"]

[Text] The Hague, Sep -- As summer turns into fall, the Netherlands resembles a gigantic tourist complex, overflowing with a multilingual crowd of vacationers. Crowded excursion boats sail under the humpbacked bridges across Amsterdam's canals. In ancient Gouda, porters in national costume carry heavy trays of the famous local cheeses to please the tourists. Excited children's voices echo from Madurodam near The Hague, which is a model city consisting of miniature copies of the best known Dutch cathedrals, palaces, old merchants' homes, and even the Schiphol National Airport. In Kinderdijk, in the "Windmill Valley," the sails of wooden windmills turn above canals overgrown with reeds...

Everything seems tranquil in this small country's green fields, crisscrossed by the silver threads of the canals. But this carefree image covers up the complex problems of life in the Netherlands today.

There is the acute and still unresolved question of whether the 48 nuclear cruise missiles forced upon the country by Washington and NATO will be deployed in the Netherlands. People with placards demanding that the cruise missile death be banned from Netherlands soil can often be seen in front of the ancient parliament building in quiet The Hague. One of these demonstrators, calling himself just Piet, told me once that no matter what decision is made by the authorities here, the struggle against the buildup of nuclear arsenals in Europe will continue.

The deadline for making the final decision on the missiles is almost here. The postponement gained by the Netherlands Government last summer runs out in November. At that time, having encountered an unprecedented upsurge of the local public's anti-missile feelings, the authorities did not dare make a definite decision. Having postponed it and taken a kind of "time-out," for some reason or other the ruling circles made their final stance on the missile problem conditional on...the USSR's actions!

Under closer examination this approach, as many people in the Netherlands itself note, proves to be nothing but a cover beneath which certain forces are attempting to introduce the U.S. missiles here. It is well known that, even before the start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union proposed that either nuclear weapons in our continent be eliminated altogether or that the arsenals already existing here be sharply reduced. In April of this year the USSR announced the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on missile deployment and called on NATO countries to follow this example. It would seem that the Soviet proposals not only open the way to slowing down the nuclear escalation in Europe, but also offer a real chance to embark on reducing the number of missiles. Under these circumstances, the Netherlands' refusal to allow the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons on its soil could be a constructive contribution toward improving the international situation and, at the same time, would demonstrate a truly independent and responsible approach by the country's government toward the problem of curbing the arms race.

But people in the North Atlantic bloc are still refusing to follow the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiative. Instead of showing restraint, NATO is accelerating the deployment of new missiles. In addition to the FRG, Britain, and Italy, Belgium was also involved in the missile adventure against the will of the majority of the local population. That country's parliament and public were informed of the arrival of the first 16 cruise missiles at the Florennes base only when the transport aircraft carrying them were on their way to Belgium.

This is why there is growing fear in the Netherlands that NATO militarists will attempt to repeat their "Belgian experience" here; in other words, to present the people and parliament with a fait accompli.

People in NATO are unwilling to allow even the slightest deviation from the missile deployment timetable and, while stepping up pressure on the Netherlands, are declaring for all to hear that the country will definitely accept the cruise missiles. There have been increasingly frequent visits by high-ranking "missile pushers," among them U.S. Vice President Bush, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, and other lower-ranking Atlantic visitors. For some reason, all of them, following their contacts with Netherlands official representatives, have hastened to declare their confidence that the country "will meet its obligations" to the NATO allies. The same claim has also been made by W. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe.

What are the grounds for such confidence? Could it be that NATO's traveling salesman already know something that is still kept secret from the Netherland's people and the world public?

As far as the broad strata of the Netherlands public are concerned, they still advocate a total rejection of the new missiles. They propose that an end be put to the missile race in Europe, and that this process should begin in the Netherlands. It is not only the representative movement of peace champions, but also the leading parties of the democratic opposition who are demanding that cruise missiles not be introduced onto Dutch soil. The overwhelming majority of the country's inhabitants are in favor of this. Many local municipalities have proclaimed nuclear-free zones in their territory. they include the municipality of Woensdrecht, whose territory contains a military base where the American nuclear "gifts" could be deployed.

A new mass antimissile campaign is now spreading widely in the Netherlands. A kind of referendum is being held here, in the course of which each Netherlands family will receive an open letter containing the text of a protest against missile deployment addressed to the country's government and parliament. The open letter has space for signatures by all family members. On 26 October, the eve of the missile decisionmaking, these open letters with the gathered signatures will be handed to representatives of the government and parliament. A total of 5.3 million open letters will be printed. This unprecendented action is coordinated by the "No to Cruise Missiles" Committee, which unites the leading antiwar movements in the Netherlands.

The missile issue has also emerged in the forefront of the election campaign, which has already started here. The next parliamentary elections are scheduled for May 1986. In preparation for the elections, many parties are already elaborating their platforms and are gradually joining the struggle for votes. Attitudes toward the missiles is of great importance in this struggle. Klaas de Vries, chairman of the Defense Committee of the Second Chamber of Parliament, warns that any attempt by the government to conclude some kind of agreement on the missiles with Washington before the elections would result in a grave political crisis.

The Labor Party, which is the largest opposition party, is consistently against the deployment of nuclear missiles in the Netherlands. Its leader J. den Uyl has repeatedly declared that, in the event of victory in the elections and participation in government, his party will seek rejection of the missiles. This stance was also confirmed at the last Labor Party Congress held in Amsterdam.

The Netherlands' Communists and other left-wing opposition parties are resolutely opposed to the missiles. The latest public opinion polls show that the majority of voters are now prepared to support these antimissile forces.

The antimissile movement in the Netherlands has expanded on a large scale. The country's Supreme Court is hearing a case brought against the government by opponents of the nuclear race. They are trying to prove that the stationing of new missiles in the Netherlands is against the Constitution and other laws of the country and its international obligations. Antiwar movement activists are purchasing parcels of land around the Woensdrecht base and declare that they will not allow their land to be crossed by the communications necessary for the deployment of missiles. The construction workers' trade unions have made a decision to boycott the construction of any installations at the base. The same announcement has also been made by several construction firms. Demands are constantly heard in the country's parliament for dissociation from the missile deployment plans and other militarist schemes by the Pentagon, including the notorious "star wars" program.

The Netherlands Church and the local Catholic movement "Pax Christi" are active participants in the struggle against the missiles.

The Netherlands peace champions and the broadest strata of this small country's public are fully resolved to continue the struggle to prevent the cruise missile death from reaching their soil.

COMMUNISTS REJECT ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD161822 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 16 TASS -- General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta delivered a lengthy speech at the nationwide fete of the newspaper UNITA that ended in the city of Ferrara.

Alessandro Natta spoke highly of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, stressing that this step has become a great positive contribution to the preparation of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. "Hawks" from the other side stated that this is merely propaganda. I believe that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev said justifiably that if the United States did the same, no one would be harmed by competition in such "propaganda", Alessandro Natta said. But the Reagan administration made these days a step which causes extreme concern, a test of anti-satellite weapons in space.

We demand that Italy should declare clearly against the new spiral of the arms race and militarization of outer space, he said.

He dwelt further on the political situation in Italy, stressing that the situation in the country evokes serious concern. Unemployment, inflation reached vast scopes. The gap between the south that lags behind in industrial development and the developed north is increasing. Italy runs a huge deficit of the state budget. The leader of the Italian Communists criticized the activity of the ruling coalition. He said that it is characterized by inefficiency, by profound internal contradictions. Alessadro Natta said that Communists declare in favour of the creation of the country of a government based on the alliance of all left progressive forces to oppose the dominant role of the Christian-Democratic Party in governing the country.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party stressed in conclusion that UNITA fete in Ferrara had been an important event in Italy's political life and contributed considerably to the preparation of a congress of the Italian Communist Party to be held next spring.

TASS VIEWS PRELIMINARY SWEDISH ELECTION RESULTS

LD161112 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, September 16 TASS -- TASS correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Yevdokimov report:

The preliminary results of the Sunday Riksdag (parliament) elections have been announced in Sweden. The ruling Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden got in parliament 159 deputy mandates out of 349. The Left Party-Communists will now be represented by 19 deputies at the supreme legislative body of the country. These parties jointly have an advantage of 7 mandates over three bourgeois opposition parties -- the moderate Coalition Party, the Centre Party and the People's Party. By the results of the elections, the Social Democratic government retains power in Sweden for the next three-year period.

The results of the vote, the local democratic press points out, testify to a serious defeat of the right-wing forces represented by the moderate Coalition Party, which lost 10 mandates in the Riksdag. The electors have thus turned down conservatives' assertions that it is possible to resolve the problems of the Swedish economy through strengthening the positions of big capital, and have rejected their demands of social cuts and transferring a number of state enterprises into the private sector. Right-wing attacks on the traditional neutrality course have also been rebuffed.

The elections have shown that the electors support the striving of the Olof Palme cabinet to work for proclamation of the north of Europe as a nuclear-free zone and creation in Europe of a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons, that the electors share the concern expressed by the cabinet over the dangerous Washington plans of "star wars" preparations.

The final election returns will be announced in a few days' time after the counting of mail votes. But these will not be able to introduce substantial changes into the alignment of political forces.

Also elected were the local government bodies.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON NORWEGIAN ELECTION RESULTS

PM160832 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": In and Around the Storting:]

[Text] Oslo -- The latest elections in Norway have been tense in character. The bourgeois party bloc only just managed to win one more seat in the Storting than the left-wing parties. The Norwegian Labor Party and the Socialist Left Party substantially strengthened their positions, winning a total of seven new seats. More than 50 percent of the electorate voted for these parties.

The stance adopted by the Labor Party and Socialist Left Party on the main issues of the election campaign, namely: social and economic policy; the fight against unemployment; the creation of new jobs; the use of profits from petroleum and gas extraction to improve the social security system and health care were thus supported by the bulk of the electorate.

Commenting on the election results, Norwegian newspapers, like the press of neighboring countries, point out that although the right-wing parties remain at the helm of power, thanks to the electoral system, "the majority of Norwegians, nevertheless, voted for the left-wing opposition." The problem was that the Conservative Party formed a bloc with the other right-wing parties and submitted a joint list of candidates. To counter this, the Socialist Left Party and the Norwegian Communist Party then proposed to the social democrats (Norwegian Labor Party) that they form a united front against the right wing, that is to say, offer a joint list of candidates. The Norwegian Labor Party refused, which clearly played into the hands of the right wing.

A feature of the elections was that the Liberal Party lost the voters' confidence and its two seats, and for the first time in more than 100 years of Norwegian parliamentary government will not be represented in the Storting. At the same time the extreme right-wing Progressive Party won two seats in the country's supreme legislative body.

The elections are now over. K. Willoch, a Conservative Party leader, remains in power and has a new bourgeois coalition cabinet to form. What awaits the opposition is a difficult period of parliamentary struggle, and not only on the socioeconomic issues which were at the heart of the recent election, but on foreign policy too. This constitutes a struggle by Norway for the pursuit of a policy line of its own, for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and against the unconditional course of subservience to the United States and NATO pursued by the bourgeois coalition.

BELGIAN GROUP SEEKS RECIPROCAL TRADE EXPANSION

LD161422 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 16 TASS -- Business cooperation of Soviet foreign trade organizations with Belgium is developing. Today, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov has received a delegation of representatives of business circles of Flanders, led by Prime Minister Gaston Geens, now on a visit to Moscow.

Soviet organizations are interested in purchasing from Belgian firms up-to-date equipment, specifically for reducing the consumption of materials and energy in industrial processes and rational use of raw materials, said Yevgeniy Pitovranov. The Soviet side will thoroughly consider Belgian firms' proposals for building "turn key" enterprises in the Soviet Union. Development of integration of production with Belgian firms is one more possible form of cooperation, he said.

"Flanders, which accounts for 70 per cent of Belgian exports, is interested in developing business relations with the Soviet Union, in diversifying its exports to the USSR. Steel and chemical industry products now constitute the bulk of deliveries from Flanders to the Soviet market, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Gaston Geens.

"In the course of the visit, the members of our delegation plan to have meetings at Soviet trade associations, which, we hope, will lead to concrete accords with the Soviet partners", said Gaston Geens.

AKHROMEYEV GREETS JORDANIAN CHIEF OF STAFF

PM161028 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Lieutenant General F.M. Abu Talib, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in the Soviet Union 14 September on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Unkon S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister.

The guest from Jordan was greeted at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, Colonel General S.A. Dikov, and other Soviet Armed Forces generals, admirals, and officers.

The welcoming party included M. Bilqas, Jordanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Brigadier M.S. Abu Windi, defense attache at the Jordanian Embassy in the USSR.

At the airport an honor guard was drawn up in honor of the distinguished guest. Lt Gen F.M. Abu Talib received a report from the leader of the honor guard.

U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYAH 'DOOMED'

LD161916 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary: "How Anti-Libyan Fabricated Accusations Are Made"]

[Text] Two members of the U.S. Senate recently sent a message to the American President demanding that additional economic sanctions be imposed on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Those two political personalities, under the influence of the American press, the U.S. State Department, and the CIA's fabrications, stressed the alleged direct danger to American national interests from Libya. Among the accusations directed toward Libya are the fabricated allegations, which have become routine, about terrorism, subversive activity and other things.

This is not the first time the American administration itself incites a hostile propaganda campaign against Libya through fabrications of its own making. This method is highly appreciated in the White House. It is not by chance that the American ABC television network even admitted that the administration, by using such methods, proves the U.S. reputation of crying wolf.

Washington has repeatedly attempted, through such methods, to justify the policy of military intimidation being practiced against the Jamahiriyah. Suffice it to recall that the American Air Force attack on Libyan aircraft in August 1981 in the Gulf of Sidra without any provocation from the latter. The Pentagon also flexed its muscles off Libyan shores in 1983 and in 1984. And this year the United States staged the "Bright Star" maneuvers close to the Libyan border.

As usual, the American Defense and State Departments released, before the military intimidation, flagrant fabrications. For example: One of the Libyan submarines, according to their allegations, attempted to sink the entire U.S. naval fleet near Lebanese shores during the aggressive operations.

Let us take another example: At the end of 1981, the American Administration stirred up hysteria about a group of Libyan terrorists it alleged was sent to Washington. It claimed that their mission was to eliminate the President and those close to him. It was also claimed that American intelligence, which knows everything, had precise lists of the terrorists names. What was the end of this hysteria? The British weekly magazine NEW STATESMAN acquired this extremely confidential list of claimed Libyan agents. However, at first glance, it appeared that the list did not include any Libyan. The important thing, however, is that the majority of those people could not be terrorists at all, neither in regard to their age nor their circumstances. Nonetheless, the magazine remarked that none of them was in America during the last months of 1981 and none intended to travel there. This is the natural shameful failure of another fabrication hostile to Libya.

What is significant is that the Arab countries, including Libya, which reject the course of dictat foreign policy practiced by the White House in the Middle East, which expose conspiracies by the two strategic allies -- America and Israel, and which firmly struggle against the aggressive schemes by the imperialists and the Zionists, constitute a target for U.S. accusations of terrorist activity.

The steadfast and principled stance of these countries and their relentless efforts to support the Arab national liberation movement arouse, very frankly, the American administration's anger. The latter would not hesitate to use the most ridiculous fabrications and lies to distort the reputation of those countries in the eyes of world public opinion. These attempts, however, are doomed.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS UN NAMIBIA FORUM

PM160701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Participants in the UN Conference on the Question of Stepping Up International Action in Support of Namibian Independence.

The USSR Council of Ministers cordially greets the participants in the UN conference on the question of stepping up international action in support of Namibian independence.

The liberation of Namibia is a paramount task in the struggle to achieve the very rapid, complete, and definitive eradication of the remnants of colonialism. True to Leninist foreign policy principles, the Soviet Union resolutely supports the national liberation struggle against the colonial yoke which the Namibian people are waging under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization — their only true representative -- and firmly advocate the immediate granting of genuine independence to Namibia in line with the UN decision.

The reason for maintaining a center of colonialism in Namibia is well-known. The South African racist regime, relying on the support of the United States and its closest allies, cynically flouts the principles of the UN Charter, tries by various maneuvers to push through a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem, and uses Namibian territory as a bridgehead for acts of state terrorism against African states.

The South African racists' criminal actions pose a serious threat to international peace and security and are a direct challenge to the United Nations. The interests of genuine decolonization of Namibia demand the further mobilization of international support for the Namibian people's just cause and increasing pressure on the Pretoria regime and its protectors.

The Soviet Union resolutely demands that the South African racists' illegal occupation of Namibia be ended without delay and that the unseemly maneuvers of the United States and other Western powers to maintain the colonial regime in Namibia be halted.

The people of Namibia must finally be granted their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence.

We wish the conference participants successful and fruitful work.

The USSR Council of Ministers

Conference Ends

LD140922 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk:

A conference on the issue of invigorating international efforts in support of Namibian independence has closed at the U.N. headquarters.

A final document, approved by the forum, stresses it is intolerable that racist-ruled South Africa is continuing its occupation of Namibia on the year of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The conferees reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle under their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The document denounces the Reagan administration's controversial policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria as the chief obstacle in the way of Namibian independence. It flatly rejects Washington's and Pretoria's attempts to link the issue of Namibian independence with other, irrelevant problems.

The document stresses that the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435 (1978) is the only basis for a fair settlement of the Namibian issue, recognized by the world community.

The Soviet people, the head of the Soviet delegation, Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan R.N. Nishanov stressed at the conference, favour the earliest exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to genuine self-determination and independence, the immediate and complete withdrawal from Namibia of troops and administration of South Africa, and the transfer of all power to the Namibian people represented by SWAPO.

GUINEA-BISSAU ARMY OFFICIALS CONCLUDE VISIT

PM160812 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of senior political workers from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau People's Armed Forces headed by Colonel P. Ramos, chief of the National Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 7-11 September 1985 at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The members of the delegation had consultations at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions pertaining to the content and organization of party political work in the Armed Forces, visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy, and familiarized themselves with the combat training, life, and routine of serviceman and with military political work in a Moscow Military District unit.

The members of the delegation went to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and toured monuments of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and the sights of Moscow.

The delegation was received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation has left for home.

AUCCTU DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO TANZANIA

LD121541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, 10 Sep -- The visit to Tanzania of a delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus has ended. The delegation visited the country at the invitation of the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA).

The communique on the results of the visit expresses serious concern at growing international tension, the intensification of the arms race by the imperialist powers, and Washington's attempts to extend the arms race to space. Tanzania's working class, the document stresses, welcomes the Soviet peace initiatives, including the moratorium on all nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union. JUWATA also supports the proposals to transform Africa into a nuclear-free zone and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The sides resolutely denounced the bloody crimes of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the maneuvers of the leading capitalist countries aimed at preserving the inhuman apartheid system. They expressed their support for the liberation struggle of the people of the RSA and Namibia.

During the visit, representatives of the Soviet and Tanzanian trade unions reaffirmed their mutual desire to further strengthen the friendship ties and businesslike cooperation bewteen the AUCCTU and JUWATA.

BOGDANOV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR IN BURKINA FASO

PM160710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Feliks Petrovich Bogdanov USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Yevgeniy Nikolaevich Melnikov from the post of USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso in connection with his retirement.

ORTEGA PROPOSES JOINT PATROL OF HONDURAN BORDER

LD170707 Moscow TASS in English 0524 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, September 17 TASS -- Nicaragua's Government has suggested a plan to Honduran authorities to start the joint patrolling of the common border to forestall provocative actions by C.I.A. mercenaries seeking a deterioration in relations between the two countries.

Speaking at a press conference here, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed that the United States and the reactionary Honduran military share all responsibility for the recent armed incident on the Honduran border with Nicaragua.

Slanderous claims by Honduran authorities that the Sandinist Popular Army has "attacked" their territory are an attempt to justify the recent piratic raid by the Honduran Air Force on positions of Nicaraguan troops, Ortega said. That provocation has been fully in line with the Reagan administration's intention to frustrate the process of achieving a peaceful settlement in Central America and kindle an extensive armed conflict in the region, which would be used by Washington to unleash a direct aggression against Nicaragua, he said.

Attacks by 'CIA Mercenaries'

LD180603 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, September 18 TASS -- Nicaragua's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that on September 16 CIA mercenaries based in Costa Rica had mortared the Nicaraguan border post of Pueblo Nuevo. A similar attack was made several days before that against another border post - Penas Blancas, it is said in a Foreign Ministry note sent to the Costa Rican authorities.

The government of Nicaragua strongly protested these provocations and demanded of Costa Rica the adoption of immediate measures to prevent such incidents.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CHILEAN NATIONAL DAY PROTEST

PY180230 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 6 Sep 85

["Two Words" feature by Gaston Vargas]

[Text] Jose Sanfuentes, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], termed extraordinary the nationwide mobilization against the dictatorship and emphasized that in order to bring about the changes that the country needs there must be a social mobilization committed to the quest for democracy and respect for the people's rights.

In sum, the national day of protest sets the course for future efforts of patriotic Chilean sectors if they truly want to put an end to Pinochet's bloody dictatorship which recently claimed new victims, shedding once again the blood of the people, this time with the help of the military and National Intelligence Center [CNI] henchmen.

The dictator threatened to tighten his fist even further and hurled combat units against the enemies in his domestic war. Helicopters released a deluge of tear gas on shantytowns, others were besieged and the military treated Santiago as if it were an occupied city.

In Concepcion, military tactics were used to surround the local university, and the regime issued a mocking declaration reaffirming its decision to keep its hold on the power it has usurped, at whatever cost.

The fact that the minister in charge of repression Ricardo Garcia [interior minister] has been talking about common sense and pacification is nothing but a fallacious smoke-screen to deceive fools and disguise the true intentions of the regime which are to continue with its terror and remain in power forever. Pinochet's dictatorship, the henchmen of the DINA [disbanded National Intelligence Directorate] [word indistinct], the Gurkhas, the government's kidnappers, its police and military forces, its U.S.-inspired national security doctrine, and its internal war concept, are to blame for both the recent and past violence and death.

It is convenient not to be mistaken about this point and, if the Chileans who oppose the dictatorship are in any way responsible, it is because they have not achieved unity in order to create an adequate instrument that will put an end to the dictatorship, have not generated a national, decided and patriotic movement that will once and for all put an end to Pinochet's regime and have not redoubled the struggle until the country really became ungovernable for the regime.

Conclusions can be made regarding this point if what has happened within the country during the past few years is analyzed. The call of the National Workers Command was torpedoed from the beginning. Some people tried to neutralize the mobilizations and prevent the days of protest from an allegedly humanist position, from the position of so-called reconciliation through the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy that was signed by the 11 [the 11 organizations that signed the accord].

Only the Popular Democratic Movement, university students, people of the shantytowns, the National Union Coordinating Board, workers organizations, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front and others fully supported the call. The results must make those who did not fully support the people's mobilization meditate, and especially make them reconsider. If the country was practically paralyzed from Arica to Punta Arenas, it was due to the fact that the Chilean people cannot wait any longer, because the hunger, misery and indebtedness cannot wait and because the burning heart of the people is ready to make dreams come true, thus recalling the (?trumpets) of 1810, through reason or force.

There are more battles ahead for the Chilean people against the dictatorship. The National Workers Command is planning new actions and the Democratic Alliance has announced that it will request permission to hold a rally in O'Higgins Park, where, one of its leaders has stated, we will demonstrate that the majority of us want democracy.

The Popular Democratic Movement [words indistinct] in unity and in the struggle to do away with the dictatorship and install a provisional government. The transporters, taxi drivers, farmers of the south, shop owners, professionals and students that [words indistinct], the national rebellion through stoppages, demonstrations and a process of social unity that [words indistinct] the dictatorship.

Thus, the flow of forces that will smash Pinochet's bunker is increasing. (?Together), one class, [words indistinct] population, history and bastion of the antifascist struggle resides in the spirit of combat, the determination to fight and the political objectives of the masses in current times, from mobilization to rebellion. Good night.

SUPREME SOVIET DECISION ON COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED

PM161250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] At the insistance of the transportation and communications commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of the work of the USSR Ministry of Communications to expand the network of enterprises providing services to the population and to improve their quality in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The adopted resolution notes that while implementing the Communist Party's directives, the USSR Ministry of Communications is carrying out definite work to improve services to the population. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the number of services provided by enterprises in the sector per head of the population has increased by 24 percent. The number of telephones that citizens have has increased and various modern types of radio and television transmitter equipment and other equipment are being introduced. The work of postal communications is improving, the organization of subscriptions to newspapers and magazines has improved, and the sale of publications in the main administration for the distribution of printed matter [soyuzpechat] system has increased.

The decisions made by the party and government to develop the most important means of communications in the future and particularly to strengthen the material and technical base of telephone communications and television broadcasting are creating a firm foundation for the accelerated buildup and fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's requirements for these services.

At the same time, the USSR Ministry of Communications is not fully implementing existing reserves and potential for expanding the network of enterprises, not improving services to the population, and not improving their quality in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The unevenness in the siting of communications enterprises among the union republics has not been overcome. The standard of services provided to the rural population is considerably lower than that of those provided to the capacities of automatic telephone exchanges, particularly intercity exchanges. At the same time, many applications for the installation of domestic telephones -- even from Great Patriotic War participants -- are not satisfied. Deliveries of mail and periodicals to the countryside by motor transport are developing only slowly. The volume of mail order goods and containerized freight shipments are being poorly increased. Mail delivery schedules are being violated.

The sector is still not paying due attention to the implementation of urgent measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress, strengthen the experimental and technological base, and increase the practical returns on the activity of scientific research and design organizations. The construction times of many communications enterprises are double the normatives or even more because of the poor assimilation of funds. Thus in 1984 the USSR Ministry of Construction fulfilled the plan for contract work on building an intercity telephone exchange in Kirov city by only 64 percent, and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction fulfilled the plan for the construction of post offices in the cities of Kuybyshev and Odessa by only 30 and 53 percent respectively.

The modernization and retooling of enterprises are being conducted extremely slowly and only one-fourth of the allocated capital investment is directed to these purposes, which leads to the aging of fixed assets. A considerable proportion of the equipment supplied by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry does not match up to modern scientific and technical achievements in terms of its technical and economic parameters.

The leadership of union and republic communications ministries poorly organizes work to disseminate the experience of front-ranking enterprises and organizations in accelerating the development of services, increasing the standard of services to the population, and improving and simplifying the structure of local management. Strict demands are not always made on officials for the state of labor discipline and for serious shortcomings in this sphere.

Reductions in the quality of certain types of services are permitted. For instance, the time taken to satisfy orders for intercity telephone calls and to eradicate faults in urban telephone and radio relay networks has increased in a number of union republics. The number of complaints and applications connected with the delivery of newspapers, telegrams, money orders, and the length of time taken to eradicate faults in telephone and public-address systems increased in 1984 in comparison with 1980. This applies above all to the Azerbaijan SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR, and the Ukrainian SSR. Even in cities, subscribers often fail to receive their newspapers on time, especially on holidays. Newspapers are not always on sale. In rural population centers three-program cable broadcasting is being introduced only slowly.

The resolution notes that many local soviets inadequately monitor the activity of communications enterprises and organizations in improving services to the population, do not give them the necessary aid, and fail to take the proper measures to raise these services to a qualitatively new level.

Bearing in mind that the range of various services provided by communications enterprises in the sphere of television, radio broadcasting, and telephone, telegraph, postal, and other communications is of great social importance and plays a large part in raising the people's living standard and culture, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the USSR Ministry of Communications:

to develop and implement effective measures to eradicate the failings that have been noted, devoting particular attention to the further expansion of the services offered to the population; the introduction of new, progressive types of services; the improvement of the quality of services on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress; and the fuller utilization of existing reserves;

to ensure a further narrowing of the gap between the standards of service available to the urban and rural populations through the priority development of communications services in the countryside, including through the use of mobile departments; to step up work to provide telephone facilities to sociocultural and consumer service enterprises, organizations, and institutions in rural areas; to improve work to mechanize and automate production processes; and to strive to ensure that it is carried out comprehensively, above all at key postal communications enterprises;

to strengthen the experimental and technological base and increase the practical returns on the activity of scientific research and design organizations; and to ensure that design decisions and technical targets stipulate the creation and utilization of new equipment, instruments, and articles matching up to the best world achievements in terms of their technical and economic parameters.

The USSR Ministry of Communications, together with union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, has been instructed to ensure further improvements in the siting of communications enterprises and departments and in their operation and the improvement of the management of local enterprises with a view to simplifying the management process, reducing expenditure on maintaining the managerial apparatus, and improving the quality of services to the population.

The responsibility of the leaders of republican ministries and local soviet organs for the fulfillment of the plans for the timely commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities, including automatic telephone exchanges; the installation of telephones in citizens' apartments and pay booths, particularly in new residential areas; and an increase in the length of intercity communications channels and for a more active transition to the delivery of mail and periodicals in the countryside by motor transport must be raised. Particular attention must be devoted to radically improving the utilization of intercity telephone exchange capacities and striving to provide citizens with efficient and swift services.

The implementation of measures making reception of the first television program possible for virtually the entire population of the country must be accelerated. The territory over which there is stable reception of broadcasts of the second television program and the three all-union radio programs must be expanded. The organization of work to deliver periodicals, particularly newspapers, must be improved.

The USSR Ministry of Communications, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives have been instructed to take specific measures to further develop mail order trade.

Union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers have been instructed to step up control over the work of local soviets and their executive organs to implement measures aimed at increasing the quality of the communications services available to the population, ensuring the commissioning of projects within the set schedules, improving supplies of local construction materials to building sites and the timely allocation to workers in the sector of housing built on the basis of shared participation and also of official housing, and expanding the aid to communications enterprises and organizations in the technical servicing of transportation facilities and the provision of production premises.

Soviets, their executive and management organs, and the leaders of communications enterprises and organizations have been instructed to develop in every possible way socialist competition aimed at expanding the kinds of services available and improving their quality. Cadre selection must be improved, persistent efforts must be made to step up educational work, organization, and discipline in all production and management links, and shortcomings in services to the population must be resolutely overcome.

Students, pensioners, and housewives must be more actively recruited for part-time daily or weekly work at communications enterprises.

The USSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to take the necessary measures to more fully satisfy the population's requirements for communications services with a view, in particular, to instructing the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the relevant USSR ministries and departments.

to improve the construction of communications projects; to considerably reduce the time taken to construct and commission them; to fully ensure on-time deliveries to communications enterprises of new types of equipment, apparatus, and components; to pay particular attention to expanding the production of and introducing broadcasting systems and apparatus and means of mechanizing and automating production processes and services based on the best achievements of science and technology; and accelerating the removal of obsolete equipment from production;

to resolve the question of the fuller satisfaction in the 12th 5-Year Plan of the sector's needs for special transportation facilities -- particularly mobile communications departments -- with a view to improving services to the rural population;

to implement measures to introduce technical means ensuring an improvement in the preparation of newspapers and other periodicals for sale and a reduction in the manual labor of workers in mail departments and the publishing association (soyuzpechat); to more fully satisfy the needs of communications enterprises and departments for parcel containers and packaging materials; to considerably increase the volume of containerized shipments of mail; and to strive to ensure that newspapers and other periodicals are delivered on time, particularly in remote parts of the country.

The USSR Ministry of Communications and other state organs have been instructed to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by 1 September 1986 on the results of the work that has been carried out to improve the services provided to the population by communications enterprises and organizations.

YELTSIN, OTHERS ATTEND TIMBER WORKERS' MEETING

LD132131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive session dedicated to Timber Workers Day was held in Moscow today. In the Presidium were Comrade Yeltsin; Comrades Nuriyev and Ryabov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; scientists; and socialist competition winners. Comrade Busygin, USSR minister of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, delivered a report. [video shows Yeltsin, Ryabov, Nuriyev, Busygin on rostrum]

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER PETROSYAN DIES

WA101330 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Feliks Gevorkovich Petrosyan, who died on 25 August at the age of 52. Petrosyan was a member of the Armenian CP Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR, and deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. He was born in 1933 in the village of Aparan in the Aparan Rayon, graduated from Yerevan Polytechnic in 1956, and joined the CPSU in 1959. From 1964 to 1973 he worked as an instructor at Yerevan Polytechnic, eventually becoming chairman of the Metals Technology and Metallurgical Studies Department. He authored more than 30 scholarly works. From 1973 to 1975 Petrosyan was employed at the Yerevan Electromechanical Plant, rising to the position of director general. In 1975 he became deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee's Industrial-Transport Department, and in 1977 chief of this same department. In 1981 he became a member of the Armenian CP Central Committee and a deputy to the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet. Also in 1981 he became deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, a position he held until the end of his life. The list of obituary signatories is headed by Armenian CP Central Committee First Secretary K.S. Demirchyan.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBSIDIARY PLOTS ASSESSED

LD170832 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Igor Galkin writes:

Over 35 million rural families in the Soviet Union tend an orchard and a vegetable garden on plots attached to their houses as well as keep cattle and poultry. These personal subsidiary plots give them meat, milk, fruit, vegetables and account for a quarter of the country's agricultrual output. The share of the personal sector in meat and milk production reaches 30 percent. The overall output of this sector has increased 9.3 per cent since 1980.

The importance of personal subsidiary plots lies primarily in the fact that they are using manpower and material resources which are unusable on socialised farms. Working on such plots are not only adult members of the family but also pensioners and school pupils while the material resources involved are small plots of land near the house, cattle sheds on personal farmsteads and food refuse.

Thanks to a high labour productivity, production on state and cooperative farms grows faster than on personal subsidiary plots. It is on the former's performance that a solution of the food problem in the Soviet Union largely depends, the more so, that many types of produce such as grain, groat crops and cotton, are not cultivated on home farms.

Such farms would not have the good results they are having today if they were isolated from the socialised sector. Plots of land are made over to people in rural areas for use free of charge. Collective and state farms help them cultivate these plots, allow them to graze their cattle on pastures owned by collective and state farms and to procure forage there. The owners of subsidiary plots buy from socialised farms young cattle and poultry, fodder and building materials for farm premises -- as a rule, at reduced prices -- and use, free of charge, the services of veterinary surgeons and agronomists who are paid by collective and state farms.

The state there makes no difference between home farms and socialised farms. Purchase prices for agricultural produce are identical for both categories. It is well known that the state maintains high purchase prices of meat, milk and some other products and low retail prices for them.

This difference is covered with the help of state subsidies which amount, for meat, for instance, to about 20 billion roubles a year. A corresponding portion of these subsidies goes to the owners of the personal subsidiary plots. They are free to sell their produce to the state, to consumers' cooperatives or in the market.

At present, over 30 per cent of families in rural areas, chiefly young ones, do not have personal subsidiary plots as they do not wish to have any additional concerns. All the incomes they need come from collective and state farms where they work. Although the share of home farms is decreasing in overall agricultural production they are likely to remain for a long time to come since they give people additional products and incomes and enable them to benefit from the amenities of rural life and their daily association with nature. The state considers it its duty to give every support to personal subsidiary farms.

WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE REJECTED

LD120912 Kiev in English to Europe 1800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The Western press continues to publish fabrications as to the agrarian policy of the Soviet Union, informing their readers about low harvests in agricultural

crops and hence the huge import of farm products from foreign countries. Others assert that there is a shortage in basic foodstuffs in the USSR, and even about the starvation of the population.

Let's look into the matter with facts and figures. At present, 6 percent of the planet's population lives in this country and we produce 10 percent of the meat, 12 percent of the eggs, 20 percent of the milk, and 25 percent of the wheat as compared to the world output. This country has surpassed the United States as to per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, sugar, fish, and fish products, and is at the United States level in the consumption of eggs. The output of agricultural production is constantly increasing, especially after the adoption 3 years ago of the USSR Food Program, the goal of which is to provide the population with a regular supply of food products and [words indistinct] improve the nourishment structure.

Certainly, we have some problems with this matter because of the considerable growth in the population -- 40 million more people during the last 20 years, because of further urbanization, and so on. There is irregularity in some regions with the supplies of milk and meat products. However, these products can be bought at the shops of the consumers' coop societies or at the market. The prices there are higher than the state prices, but considerably lower, by the way, than in capitalist countries.

Therefore, to speak about a shortage in food products and even about starvation of the people is absolutely absurd.

Now, as far as crop yields are concerned, in comparison with the prerevolutionary period which Western journalists love to refer to very much, the level of the grain-crop yields in this country grew by over 2 and 1/2 times. In accordance with the Food Program tasks, it is planned to increase the grain-crop yields in the Ukraine up to 30-33 quintals per hectare. It is claimed in the West that the yields of crops in the United States are higher, but at the same time they forget to compare the natural conditions of the two countries. The so-called zone of guaranteed farming in the United States covers about two-thirds of arable lands and in this country only 1 percent. As a matter of fact, in some regions of this country, say in the Caucasus, the Crimea, southern Ukraine, and Baltic area, where farming conditions are somewhat similar to those in the United States, we get even higher yields than in that country.

The falsifiers also claim that in prerevolutionary Russia there was no agricultural problem at all and moreover, it even exported grain, and that now the Soviet Union has to purchase it abroad. And again, this is only a [words indistinct] (?urging on a lie). Tsarist Russia did export grain but not at the expense of surpluses. For the majority of the peasant families in Russia bread lasted only until Christmas time. Thirty million peasants felt the shortage of bread every year. Meat could be seen only during great holidays.

As for the Soviet Union's purchase of certain agricultural products abroad, we do import grain, in particular, fodder grain, for feeding cattle. For our large country it is economical to imports goods to regions in Siberia and the Far East, from America, than to transport them by rail from the European territory of the Soviet Union. By the way, statistics show that the number one importer of agricultrual products is not the Soviet Union, but the United States. On the average, the Soviet Union imports less agricultrual products than the United States, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, or other countries. Therefore, the inventions of the Western press about a crisis of agriculture in the Soviet Union do not hold water.

'SOYUZ T-14' MANNED SPACESHIP LAUNCHED 17 SEP

LD171457 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS — The "Soyuz T-14" space ship piloted by a crew consisting of commander of the ship Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Vasyutin, flight engineer twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Georgiy Grechko and researcher Cosmonaut Lieutenant Colonel Aleksandr Volkov was launched in the Soviet Union at 16 hours 39 minutes Moscow time today in accordance with the programme of studying and exploring outer space.

The programme provides for the docking of "Soyuz T-14" with the orbital complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-13." On board the complex Cosmonauts Vasyutin, Grechko and Volkov will carry out scientific-technical studies and experiments jointly with Dzhanibekov and Savinykh, who are working on the near-terrestrial orbit from June 6 of this year.

The onboard systems of "Soyuz T-14" are functioning normally. Vasyutin, Grechko and Volkov are feeling well. The crew has started fulfilling the flight programme.

TASS REPORTS BIOGRAPHIES OF 'SOYUZ-T-14' CREW

Commander Vladimir Vasyutin

LD171601 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- The commander of the Soviet space ship "Soyuz T-14," that was launched today, Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Vasyutin was born in Kharkov on March 8, 1952. In 1969 he joined the Kharkov Higher Air Force School of pilots and after graduation served in the Air Force as a pilot instructor. During this period he mastered the piloting of several types of planes.

Vladimir Vasyutin joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1972. He was assigned to the detachment of cosmonauts in 1976. A year later he finished a school for test pilots. He has the qualification "Military Pilot 1st Class" and "Test Pilot 3d Class."

Vladimir Vasyutin completed the full course of training for flights on board the Soyuz T" space ships and "Salyut" orbital stations.

Flight Engineer Georgiy Grechko

LD171604 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS — The flight engineer of the Soviet spacecraft "Soyuz T-14," launched today, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Georgiy Grechko was born in the city of Leningrad on May 25, 1931. After graduating from the Leningrad Mechanical Institute in 1955, he has been working at a design bureau. He took part in the development and testing of space technology and proved to be an energetic and knowledgeable specialist. In 1984, he won a doctorate in physics and mathematics.

Georgiy Grechko is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1960.

Georgiy Grechko has been with the cosmonauts' unit since 1966. He carried out two space flights: the first one in 1975 as flight engineer of the craft "Soyuz-17" and the station "Salyut-4"; the second in 1978 on the craft "Soyuz-26" and the station "Salyut-6." He trained for a Soviet-Indian mission as flight engineer of the standby crew.

Georgiy Grechko does a great deal of social work, he is deputy chairman of the Soviet peace committee.

Researcher Aleksandr Volkov

LD171607 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- Lieutenant-Colonel Aleksandr Volkov, researcher cosmonaut aboard the Soviet spaceship "Soyuz T-14" which was launched today, was born on May 27, 1948, in the town of Gorlovka, the Ukraine. After graduating from the Kharkov Higher Military Pilots' School in 1970, he served in the Air Force as an instructor pilot. He has mastered several types of aircraft and has the qualifications of "Military Pilot First Class" and "Test Pilot Second Class."

Aleksandr Volkov has been a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since 1973.

He was enlisted in the cosmonauts' detachment in 1976 and has undergone the full course of training for space missions aboard "Soyuz T" spaceships and "Salyut" orbital stations.

COSMONAUTS INTERVIEWED ON AIMS OF MISSION

LD171808 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 17 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the Flight-Control Centre:

Five Soviet researchers are now in space: Two of them, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been in space for over three months now, manning the research complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-13." Three others -- Vladimir Vasyutin, Georgiy Grechko and Aleksandr Volkov were just brought into orbit on board the "Soyuz T-14 spacecraft.

It is seen clearly on the screen in the Flight-Control Centre how the spacecraft are flying in orbit at different altitudes over the earth. Reliable communication has been established between the crew of the "Salyut" station and the cosmonauts on board the "Soyuz T-14."

"Welcome on orbit," the new crew is greeted by Vladimir Dzhanibekov who is on his fifth space flight.

"We have not seen you for almost 100 days. How things are on earth?" Viktor Savinykh asks.

"Don't hurry, We shall tell you everything when we get on board the "Salyut'," Vladimir Vasyutin, commander of "Soyuz T-14" replies.

Flight engineer of "Soyuz T-14," prominent Cosmonaut, Doctor of Technical Sciences Georgiy Grechko commented on scientific tasks of the flight before the launching. This is his third space flight. First two were on board the orbital stations "Salyut-4" and "Salyut-6." He has logged 126 days of work in space.

Georgiy Grechko said that he remains interested in the processes taking place in the earth's atmosphere, specifically, in the problem of the interaction of the earth's atmosphere with natural phenomena taking place on earth. Three scientists specialising in atmospheric phenomena will now be dealing with this important scientific problem in space. In addition to Grechko, they are Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh.

The atmosphere and the ocean are two wonderful natural phenomena. This is where weather originates, Georgiy Grechko said. And entire humanity is interested in weather. To understand the governing dependencies of this system is a long-treasured dream of the greatest scientists of the world. To grasp it means to learn to predict weather more precisely. And it is known how many calamities are brought to people by the elements: storms, tornados, typhoons. The timely warning of people about natural disasters makes it possible to save nearly one billion roubles worth of material values in the Soviet Union alone every year.

Question: "Does this mean that the aim of your space travel is to solve the problem of only one country?"

Answer: "I believe it will be unjust to assess the work in space in such a way," Georgiy Grechko said. "Scientific information about space and about earth from space that our scientists have is not being concealed. It belongs to world science and, hence, serves the benefit of entire humanity.

"And those of us who study the atmosphere are agitated by another problem," Georgiy Grechko said. "This problem is to determine the degree in which man's economic activity affects the atmosphere. This, too, is a global problem and people of the world cannot be indifferent to it. It is necessary to find a radical means of ridding the atmosphere, without which life on earth is unthinkable, of the harmful effects of man's production activity."

In conclusion Georgiy Grechko said that the flight coincided with the 128th birth anniversary of the founder of cosmonautics Konstantin Tsiolkovsky who urged humanity to explore and use space by joint efforts.

SIGNATORIES OF YEPISHEV KRASNAYA ZVEZDA OBITUARY

PM171030 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 September 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 a 700-word obituary of Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev. The obituary is signed by the following:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D. A. Kunayev, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Cherbrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, G.P. Razumovskiy, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.P. Nochevkin, L.A. Borodin, V.M. Mishin, A.I. Sorokin, V.S. Nechayev, D.A. Volkogonov, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, S.A. Bobylev, S.I. Rudenko, A.P. Silantyev, S.P. Vasyagin, A.S. Zheltov, N.A. Nachinkin, V.N. Dutov."

Death Report Comparison

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 16 September 1985 broadcasts a report on the death of Army General Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev. The Moscow Domestic report has been compared with the TASS International Service Russian version published in the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page V 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two reads in the Moscow Domestic version: ...the Soviet state and eminent military chiefs, says that the...(adding "eminent military chiefs")

Same paragraph, last line reads in the Moscow Domestic version: ...protection, has died.

Over a period of more than 23 years in the responsible post of head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev firmly and unswervingly carried out party policy in the Soviet Armed Forces and made a substantial contribution to the training and education of their personnel, and to raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. With his adherence to principle and efficiency, his demands on himself and those under him, he earned the deep respect of all those who knew him and worked with him.

Recently Aleksey Alekseyevich was doing responsible work at the Ministry of Defense. Comrade Yepishev took an active role in the social and political life of the country, was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet in many convocations, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU. For his outstanding services to the motherland, Army General Yepishev was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and was awarded many orders and medals of the USSR and from foreign states.

Servicemen of the....(substituting two paragraphs for three)

BELORUSSIAN 1ST DEPUTY COMMANDER KHAYDOROV DIES

PM121854 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of V.D. Khaydorov]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich Khaydorov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, died at the age of 49 following a short serious illness. We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people, who devoted his life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member since 1958. S.L. Sokolov, N.N. Slyunkov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, I.N. Shkadov, M.D. Popkov, V.M. Shuralev, A.N. Kolinichenko, V.S. Sokolov, A.A. Voblikov.